Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,887. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BOOTHS HAVE WITHDRAWN

Refused to Obey Peremptory Order to Leave This Country.

MAY DIVIDE THE SALVATION ARMY

Will Take No Command Abroad, and Look Upon the Action as a Dismissal—Herbert Booth May Take Charge Here.

Ballington Booth and his wife, Maud B. Booth, resigned yesterday morning from the command of the Salvation Army in America. Commander Booth a few weeks ago received orders from General Booth, at headquarters, in London, to prepare to relinquish the command by April 9, and since then there has been much conjecture in the ranks of the army as to what course Mr. Booth and his wife would take.

It was not supposed that any action would be taken until the time set for their departure, but the arrival of Col. Nicol on the Etruria last Saturday, acting on orders from the London headquarters, has brought the question to a sudden termination.

The International Committee, consisting of Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth, Commissioner Eva Booth, just arrived from London; Commander Herbert Booth of Canada, and Col. Nicol, held a meeting Thursday, which was prolonged until midnight.

The order was given to Commander Booth by Col. Nicol that he relinquish the command and return straightway to England. The Commander rejected the proposition.

"You know," said Herbert Booth, "that insubordination means dismissal."

"I am aware of the fact," said the Commander, and I accept the order as a notice of dismissal. Herbert Booth and Col. Nicol both importuned him to reconsider his decision, but he and his wife left headquarters in Fourteenth Street, and went to Montclair, N. J., their home. They gave orders to have all their effects removed from the building yesterday morning, and gave out the following statement:

It is with inexpressible grief and heartfelt pain that we have to announce to our staff officers, field officers, troops, and friends throughout America the following important decision arrived at after protracted thought and careful deliberation. We beg that they will now and ever bear in remembrance that we feel there is no alternative left to our discretion.

First, we do not seek, nor shall we seek, to take any advantage of the strong feeling respecting our "farewell," existing in all parts of the country by attempting to sever the United States branch of the army from the parent organization as a separate or "independent" movement.

Though through the help of our unfailing God, aided by the efficient, (and to us,) happy cooperation of our officers, our toil has been rewarded in upbuilding the movement in this great country, yet we do not wish any action of ours to have the appearance of personal ambition, nor do we wish our precious troops to stand for a moment in the relationship of opponents to those of other nations made brothers and sisters be one common bond of Christianity.

Second—Despite our intense and undying love for America and our comrades here, we should have had no other thought or purpose than that of proceeding to England for another command, were we able to do so. But owing to conscientious feelings and private reasons well known to the General, we are unable to enter upon new duties and controversies in connection with a foreign command.

Owing to our inability to longer work freely as leaders in the army under existing circumstances, we have made known to London our decision not to accept another appointment. This does not mean that we will no longer be Salvationists, nor that we shall be any other than the warmest friends of our comrades throughout the world.

Third—We therefore proposed as wisely and as expeditiously as possible to relinquish and hand over our command, fully and absolutely, to the Incoming Commissioners when they arrived.

London Headquarters, however, sent over three separate representatives unannounced, (we grant at sacrifice and cost,) who pressed us to an immediate decision, offering us proposals we could not accept. Yesterday at midnight, with most positive and uncalled for precipitation, with the authority of International Headquarters, Commander Herbert Booth demanded that we hand over our keys and offices by 10 o'clock this morning. We had, therefore, no alternative but to accept our peremptory dismissal.

Fourth—None can fully comprehend what this step has cost us. The blade of disappointment has gone deep! The struggle and suffering have been long. We have sought not to be hasty in this matter, but the International Headquarters have pressed us hourly to a definite decision. In relinquishing our command, we are giving up all, nor have we any plans or prospects for this emergency.

Fifth—Finally, we know full well that by some persons, untrue and unjust motives will be attached to our action, but we feel consoled in the fact that those who have witnessed our lives, together with our toil and effort during the past nine years, will, at least, give us credit for acting conscientiously and disinterestedly, and for doing right before the Lord of our hearts.

We have repeatedly called upon all our troops to stand by the army, its General, and its principles. We do so again. May God's blessing rest upon our country, the army, and all.

BALLINGTON BOOTH,
MAUD B. BOOTH.

The secret of the removal of Ballington Booth is said, on good authority, to lie wholly in the fact that he has succeeded in almost completely Americanizing the Salvation Army in this country. His methods aroused the antagonism of a little English coterie, headed by Col. Eadie, the Chief Secretary, who came over from England one year ago. The General did not fancy the idea of the army in America breaking away from the English precedents, and was finally prevailed upon to order the withdrawal of Ballington Booth.

It is no secret that Herbert Booth has for a long time coveted the position held by his younger brother, and it is not a surprise to Salvationists to know that he has practically succeeded his brother. He was in command at headquarters yesterday.

According to the rules of the army, Ballington Booth could not have been forced from the position until the original time designated by the General for his departure, but rather than make any trouble he has given way to the pressure brought to bear upon him. Instead of showing any obstinacy in the matter, as he might have done without incurring censure, he has aided his successors by preparing the way for them. Owing to a rather unusual clause in the constitution of the army, the commander is absolute owner of all the real estate of the organization. The building in West Fourteenth Street, completed within the last year, represents nearly $500,000, which is deeded to the commander in his own name. He was busy all day yesterday conferring with his lawyers for the purpose of having all the property transferred to his successors.

The Salvation Army in America has grown to such proportions, and there is such a widespread love and devotion for Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth, who have practically built up the whole organization, that it is believed this action of Gen. Booth will cause a complete rupture between the English and American sections of the army. A Salvationist said last night:

"There will be a declaration of independence later which will originate in the West, where the loyalty to the commander and his wife is particularly marked, and there will be a great tidal wave across the country, resulting in the reinstatement of the commander as the head of an independent American Salvation Army."

The total number of Salvationists in America who wear the uniform and devote their lives to the work is something over 30,000. The success of the work dates back to 1887, when Ballington Booth was recalled from Australia by his father, and sent to America. Before leaving London he married. The Commander and his wife found a handful of workers here.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth started work at 111 Reade Street, and infused such life into the army that it grew in proportions very rapidly. They did not confine their work to New-York, but established the army in San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Boston, Kansas City, and Minneapolis—strongholds of the army to-day.

Ex-President Harrison's Visit.

Ex-President Harrison is due to arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this afternoon. His secretary, Mr. Tibbitts, will accompany him. Mr. Harrison comes to make arrangements for his marriage to Mrs. Dimmick, which will take place after Lent.

MORGAN'S WAR SCARE ALL OVER

His Cuban Speech in the Senate Due to an Acute Attack of Jingoism—Nothing in It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The war scare started by Mr. Morgan, yesterday, in the Senate, has not extended beyond the Capitol, with the prospect good of its complete subsidence before Mr. Morgan shall take the floor to deliver the second installment of his speech. As stated in these dispatches last night, there had been no talk of war between the United States and Spain prior to the sensational declaration of Mr. Morgan that he regarded war as the certain outcome of the passage of the resolutions similar to the ones under consideration. His words, delivered with much gravity, undoubtedly produced an impression on some of the members of the Senate, although Mr. Chandler showed that he at least was not afraid of the consequences by asking unanimous consent that a vote be taken immediately on the resolutions.

The few Senators who displayed some concern last night over Mr. Morgan's war cloud appeared to-day to have recovered their confidence. Several Senators said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that they could see no basis for the statements made by the Alabama Senator. They are inclined to think that a temporary attack of jingoism was responsible for them. The idea of Spain going to war with this country over Cuba, or any other question, for that matter, is not entertained by officers of the army and the navy. About all the troops Spain can muster conveniently are employed now in Cuba. A declaration of war by Spain against the United States would mean the overthrow of Spanish rule in Cuba in a comparatively short time, and the Spanish soldiers now on the island would be lucky if they should succeed in getting back to the mother country.

Without a base in American waters, and with her own coasts to be guarded, Spain immediately would find herself in a ridiculous and helpless position. She would be the aggressor in a fight which would be no fight at all unless the United States should see fit to assume the offensive. Mr. Morgan's sentiments were not unknown among the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of both houses.

He has a conviction that the United States ought to have a war with somebody. He would prefer to have it between the United States and Great britain, but Spain as an antagonist would suit him better than no fight at all.

THE RESERVE ABOVE $100,000,000

Showing of the Treasury Statement Issued Yesterday—Interest in the Bank Statement.

Deposits on bond account at the Sub-Treasury yesterday reached $662,565, and withdrawals were about $500,000. The Treasury statement sent out yesterday, reporting conditions on Wednesday, pleased bankers because for the first time since September it showed the reserve at above $100,000,000. The $105,000,000 thus reported does not include bond funds held in depository banks. The market price of the bonds is now 118.

Much interest was manifested in the weekly bank statement given out yesterday, by which it appeared that the banks had lost for the week $6,437,500 in specie. Sub-Treasury gains from depository banks for the week had been estimated at $6,300,000, so that the accounts seem self-explanatory.

In the last fortnight the banks have parted with more than $13,500,000 in gold. The increase in loans for the week was also an interesting item. Bankers said it meant that business men were again getting accommodation on terms to attract them, and that it indicated a return to commercial health, as a result of the success of the bond issue.

GOLD RECEIVED AT POST OFFICES.

Estimate of the Amounts That Might Go to the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Some time ago it was suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury that much gold and representatives of gold were received in the ordinary course of business in the various Post Offices of the United States, and that if this gold or gold representatives were placed in Government depositories instead of being paid away again it would help the Treasury gold reserve. This suggestion being embodied in a circular to Postmasters, issued by authority of the Postmaster General, has resulted in the following information:

The gold received per month in the first and second class offices amounted to $340,448. The estimated gold receipts per annum for all offices is $7,113,000. California leads in monthly gold receipts, with $91,142. Other States receiving over $1,000 per month were: Missouri, $27,095; Ohio, $25,508; Pennsylvania, $21,179; Iowa, $20,710; Texas, $19,510; Illinois, $17,782; Minnesota, $16,967; Nebraska, $13,210; Washington State, $9,928; New-York, $8,063; Indiana, $7,334; Wisconsin, $6,675; Colorado, $6,446; Utah, $6,383; Oregon, $5,712; Kansas, $5,385; Michigan, $4,874; Georgia, $2,448; Massachusetts, $1,341; Kentucky, $1,053; New-Jersey, $1,054; Virginia, $1,005.

Many Postmasters deposited their gold in United States Sub-Treasuries, but such deposits are generally made by drafts purchased from banks, as the Sub-Treasuries will not accept light-weight gold coins at their face value, so that the gold really finds its way to the banks, and not to the Sub-Treasuries. New-York Postmasters, particularly in the western and northwestern sections, suggest that it would be possible for them to make all remittances in gold, if the Government would bear the loss for "light-weight coins." The total estimate of gold received is thought to be understated in consequence of the difficulty of separating the money-order accounts from ordinary Post Office receipts.

TAX COLLECTOR STOLE $16,000

Albert I. Foster of Concord, N. H., Lost It in Bucket Shops, He Says.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 21.—Albert I. Foster, for five years Tax Collector, was arrested to-day on two complaints charging him with embezzlement of $16,000 of the funds received by him, and he admits his guilt.

The city never had an Auditor before the present year. When Mayor Robinson was inaugurated he urged the importance of having such an official, and recently James O. Lyford, formerly Chairman of the State Bank Commission, was appointed.

Mr. Lyford began an investigation of Mr. Foster's books Monday of this week, and Wednesday evening he discovered what he thought to be irregularities. What attracted his attention most was the apparent failure on the part of some of the heaviest taxpayers to meet their taxes before the 10 per cent. interest began to accrue. Mr. Lyford sent letters Thursday to five taxpayers whose taxes aggregated $7,000, and received positive evidence in their receipted bills and checks that they had settled.

When confronted with the charge, Foster acknowledged his guilt, saying he used between $15,000 and $16,000 collected in 1894 and 1895. He said he lost the money in a bucket shop in Boston. He said he was a heavy loser by the failure of the bucket shop of Baldwin Brothers & Co. of this city last year.

The bondsmen will be ready to meet their obligations when determined. Foster has turned all his property over to them as security, but the amount is not large.

Smoke Frightens Hotel Guests.

Fire under the floor of the restaurant in the Hotel Pomeroy, at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, early last night, sent smoke enough through the house to so frighten some of the 125 guests that they ran out of the house. The excitement was soon over. The cause of the fire is a mystery. Plumbers had been working in the kitchen on that part of the ceiling where the beams took fire.

READ NEW-YORK DISPATCH SUNDAY.
IMPORTANT NEWS.
ORDER TO-DAY.—Adv.

AROUSED BY THE MAYOR

Would Serve Notice About States Care of the Insane.

LIMIT ON LEASE OF WARD'S ISLAND

State Board of Charities Concerned Lest Legislature Be Adversely Influenced—Col. Strong Believes in Home Management.

At a hearing of the State Board of Charities, had before him yesterday, Mayor Strong took occasion to say that he never favored State care of the insane, and that he had indorsed the Manhattan Hospital bill from a purely economic standpoint.

The hearing was the result of the announcement made by the Mayor that he intended serving notice on the Legislature that the State's lease of Ward's Island would begin Oct. 1 next, and that it must be distinctly understood that the lease is for fifteen years only, and that at the end of that period the State authorities would have to vacate the islands adjacent to the city, on which it might have insane patients.

The object of the Mayor's notice is merely to warn the Legislature to bear in mind the fact that it must begin to make preparations toward securing proper places for the erection of the State asylums in this vicinity. The State Board of Charities is much exercised over the Mayor's announcement, and at the hearing yesterday the members of the board declared that the notice would act as a bombshell, and perhaps scare off the Legislature from entering into the lease.

There were present at the hearing ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, representing Mrs. Schuyler, who was ill and could not attend; Prof. Charles F. Chandler and W. F. Foulks of the Board of State Charities, and Col. John McAnerney of the Manhattan Hospital Board.

Ex-Judge Howland said there should be no pressure or undue haste exercised in serving notice on the Legislature, as it might defeat the good to be accomplished through the Manhattan Hospital act.

Prof. Chandler said he did not see the immediate necessity of serving such a notice on the Legislature, as it would only act as a bombshell, and would retard, and perhaps utterly annihilate, the good sought to be accomplished through the State's care for the insane of this county.

Prof. Chandler also thought that the determination of the administration, as heretofore expressed, to prohibit the State from erecting any buildings on Ward's, Randall's, and Hart's Islands for the care of the insane, was unwise, and he pointed out that there are now on Ward's Island 3,400 insane, whereas the buildings there cannot comfortably accommodate 2,700 patients. He claimed that the insane were increasing at a greater ratio in proportion to the population than ever known before.

There is annually, Prof. Chandler said, an increase of 400 insane patients in this county. It costs $550 a head, or it would cost that, to secure new quarters for them. To put it concisely, the Professor said, the State Legislature would have to face an appropriation of over $15,000,000 to prepare proper accommodations for the insane. This, he thought, might frighten the men at Albany, and it might have a bad effect.

Col. McAnerney urged that the notice would perhaps bother the Board of Managers of the Manhattan Hospital, too. "Give us a little chance to look around us," he said, "so that we can know where we are at. Don't serve your notice within this year."

Mayor Strong, replying, said that he did not give his unqualified indorsement to the Manhattan Hospital bill. "I approved it," he said, "simply from an economic standpoint. Under the existing law we had to keep all our own insane and pay 43 per cent. of the cost of the whole of the State's insane. That law was unjust and we could get no relief, so I thought it better that the State should take care of the whole matter.

"I do not favor State care of the insane from any other standpoint. I think we can treat our own insane much better than the State can."

"The past has not demonstrated the fact," observed Judge Howland.

"Well," answered the Mayor, "I have studied this matter thoroughly during the past twelve or fifteen months; I have made many visits to the various insane institutions, and I tell you that an intelligent body of our own citizens can do the thing better than any State board—with all due respect to you, gentlemen."

"While you are Mayor—yes," put in Prof. Chandler.

"The former administration—that under Mayor Gilroy—could not do much, as the care of the insane by the State was then under consideration," replied the Mayor.

Corporation Counsel Scott said the notice should be served so that the Legislature would thoroughly understand that it could not steal Ward's Island from the city through any lease in perpetuity.

The Mayor said he would think the matter over and decide it later.

TWO GOLDEN WEDDINGS CELEBRATED

Brothers Who Married Two Sisters in New-Jersey Fifty Years Ago.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 21.—Two Monmouth County farmers, Michael Farry and William Farry, to-day celebrated their golden weddings in peculiar circumstances. There was celebrated at Wayside, in Ocean Township, on Feb. 21, 1846, a double wedding. The participants were Michael and William Farry, brothers, who married two sisters, Catharine and Rebecca Hall, daughters of Samuel Hall. The double wedding is fresh in the memories of those who witnessed the ceremonies.

Michael Farry, who is seventy-three years old, lives within hailing distance of the Wayside Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is sixty-nine years old. Mr. Farry is the sexton of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wayside. The couple were blessed with a large family, but, unlike the family of William Farry, who has lived to see four generations, their golden wedding was only celebrated by three generations.

William Farry is a resident of Farmingdale. His living descendants number seventy-two—seven sons, five daughters, fifty-nine grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. William Farry is seventy-one years old, and his wife sixty-nine. The four generations were represented at to-day's celebration.

SOLDIERS ASSAULTED THE CHINESE

Findings of the Court-Martial and Sentences Imposed.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—The findings of the court-martial at Camp Pilot, Wyoming, on the anti-Chinese demonstration there Jan. 18 have just been received at the army headquarters here. On that date five soldiers of the Eighth Infantry assaulted several Chinese miners. Major Crowder, Judge Advocate General, was sent there to investigate. The soldier who stood guard was sentenced to two years in the military prison and a dishonorable discharge. One other was sentenced to six months, one to five months in prison, and one was fined $10.

The finding on the one who actually committed the assault has not been as yet received, but it is presumed that he will get the most severe sentence as well as dishonorable discharge. The miners who are said to have incited the attack were only spectators.

Women Admitted to the Bar.

Seventy-one young attorneys at law were sworn in yesterday by the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Among them were three women. They were Mrs. Shirley S. Davis, mother of Assistant District Attorney Davis; Miss Caroline L. Dodge of 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Mrs. Clara Foltz, who recently came from California.

Miss Dodge is a member in good standing of the bar of California, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. She is an A. B. of Smith College, and an LL. B. of the University of the City of New-York. Her father is John Lockwood Dodge of 56 Pine Street.

ENGLAND FOR JOINT COMMISSION

Sir Henry Hartley Fowler Insists on the Importance of an Immediate Agreement About Venezuela.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, sometime President of the Local Government Board, and Secretary for India, has informed The Daily News that he strongly favors the plan for the appointment of a joint commission. It would be, he says, a great mistake to waste time in higgling. The details are insignificant in comparison with the supreme importance of an immediate agreement on a difficulty which, left unsettled, might suddenly assume a serious aspect.

The Daily News declares that the whole Liberal Party shares the views expressed by Sir Henry.

The Chronicle will to-morrow say it learns that matters have reached a less hopeful stage than is assumed in some quarters, and will express doubt that Great Britain will take any decisive action until the American High Commission shall have reported.

The Standard will say it is understood that Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, has been revising the British case prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University. The case, as so prepared and revised, will be issued early next week. The paper adds that it believes that the Government regards the case as historically unassailable, although in its diplomatic aspect it is not free from confusion.

In an interview to-day, N. G. Burch, the Venezuelan Consul here, said he was of the opinion that the boundary question was making the most satisfactory progress toward an intelligent and pacific solution. He was not aware that there had been any change in the attitude of President Crespo. Venezuela was quite ready to resume diplomatic relations with Great Britain as soon as the boundary question was amicably settled.

MAY RESULT IN COURTS MARTIAL

Report that Damaging Facts Regarding the Ninth Regiment "Stag" Dance Were Suppressed.

The trouble growing out of the "stag" dance of Company G, Ninth Regiment, will probably result in several courts-martial.

Col. Seward was indignant at the charges brought against members of his regiment, and at once began an investigation. His report on the affair has been submitted to Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald. It states that the testimony before the Armory Board showed that the charges brought against the company were unfounded, that the armory was closed at midnight, that there was no liquor sold, and that whatever rowdyism there was took place early in the evening on the part of outsiders, who were promptly ejected.

This report of Col. Seward has caused indignation among nearly all the Captains of the regiment. It is asserted that the testimony heard by them did not justify Col. Seward's report. Some members of the regiment go so far as to claim that the report is a "whitewash," and feel that Gen. Fitzgerald, before forming an opinion of the situation, should see the report of the Armory Board, from which Col. Seward made his report.

One of the most important witnesses was Armorer George Hill, the senior band master of the brigade, and one of the best-known drum majors in the guard. Mr. Hill declared it was 2 o'clock Sunday morning before he could get the crowd out of the armory, and then only with the greatest difficulty. He said there was fighting in several company rooms and in the hall, and that he was unable to keep order. He was corroborated by other employes.

Lieut. Byrne testified that the exhibition was not proper for an armory.

All this testimony is said to be contained in the report of the Armory Board to Col. Seward, and the board is at a loss to understand why there is such a discrepancy between its report and the statement submitted by the Colonel to Gen. Fitzgerald.

Several of the Captains, who take exceptions to the Colonel's report, are talking of resigning. It is said that unless the regiment is cleared of the imputation, that it countenances such an affair as the "stag" dance, a crisis will certainly be reached in the regiment.

If Gen. Fitzgerald demands the report of the board and finds there has been a willful suppression of facts, he will be compelled to order a court-martial, in which Col. Seward and Capt. Willcocks may be the leading figures.

THE CRUISER OLYMPIA BEATEN

Overtaken and Passed by the Steamer Empress of India.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The Yokohama correspondent of a local paper, writing under date of Jan. 28, says the United States cruiser Olympia, while on the way to Nagasaki from Kobe, was overtaken and passed by the Canadian Pacific steamer, Empress of India, which had left Kobe five hours later. The news of the run created considerable surprise, as the Olympia, on her way from Yokohama to Kobe, encountered a storm, and, according to reports from her officers, not only behaved magnificently, but achieved a speed of over twenty-two knots an hour. The correspondent concludes his letter as follows:

"The impression is as potent as a fact with these Orientals, and if the American Government wants to give its shipbuilders a good advertisement, and assist them to the prestige they have honestly earned, it will order the Olympia to make a speed run in the presence of doubting foreigners."

COMMUTED BY THE PRESIDENT

Two Pardons for Dishonest Mail Employes Promptly Refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Cleveland has commuted the sentence of three years imposed on John Moore, convicted in Arkansas of introducing liquor into the Indian country, and sentenced in October, 1894, to the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, N. Y., for two years, with all deductions for good behavior. He has denied pardons to Jacob A. Kemp, a Post Office employe, convicted in Minnesota of stealing valuable letters from the mail, and to Plenty Brandon, convicted in Kentucky of issuing money orders to himself for the purpose of selling them. In Kemp's case the President's indorsement in part is as follows:

The stealing of mail matter by those, who, like this prisoner, are the trusted agents of the Government, is far too common, and I do not regard the sentence in this case in any sense undeserved or severe. I am not willing to give currency to the belief that clemency may be expected by those who commit such crimes.

Petitioners for the Sunday Bill.

Senator Frank W. Higgins has informed the German-American Citizens' Union that the joint committee of the Legislature has decided to grant them a hearing on the Sunday bill next Thursday afternoon. The Union will send to Albany a petition with over 115,000 signatures and a strong delegation in support of the measure.

Prof. Burr as Consulting Engineer.

The Park Commissioners, at a special meeting held yesterday, appointed Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia College consulting engineer of the department in charge of the completion of the Harlem River Driveway.

Washington Drove Out the English, while to-day foreign wines are being put to rout by our Great Western Champagne, at $12.50 a case, less than half the price of the imported. H. B. KIRK & CO., 27th St. and Broadway. Open to-day.—Adv.

THE BREACH IS WIDENING

Republican Party Dividing on the Silver Question.

BAD SITUATION IN THE SENATE

Not the Slightest Prospect that the Free-Coinage Men Will Recede from Their Ultimatum.

CARTER OF MONTANA TO SAY SO MONDAY

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee Opposing the Republican Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Carter has about completed his speech to be delivered on Monday, and it rings defiance to the Republicans who are demanding that he fall in with the majority of Republicans and approve of Mr. Dingley's little Protection bill. Mr. Carter really has anticipated his speech by his frank utterances to the newspapers. It is probable that he not only will insist upon a radical increase in duties affecting the interest of his State, but that he will also repeat the ultimatum of the silver combination, "No Tariff bill that does not take care of silver."

Mr. Mantle called upon Senator Carter this afternoon to read to him a letter which Mr. Mantle had written to Justice & Bateman, woolen manufacturers, of Philadelphia. This firm argued that the Montana Senators had been remiss in their duties in neglecting to accept a measure of protection to wool that would advance the prices of that commodity and assure them of a better market. They assumed that Montana would benefit exceedingly by the increase of the duty to nearly 6 cents a pound.

Mr. Mantle, in his reply, quoted Judge Lawrence to prove the assertion that the gain would not be so large, owing to the high quality of some of the wool now being imported. Mr. Mantle also told Messrs. Justice and Bateman that he would not vote for any tariff bill that did not give a minimum duty of 10 cents a pound on wool.

In this letter the silver question was not discussed, but the resisting Senators will add to their demand for higher wool duties another that silver be protected as well as wool. The Philadelphia circular suggests the importance of passing the Tariff bill of the House, alleging that it is a measure to which the President would give his approval. The Montana Senators do not bite readily at that bait. They do not believe, any more than Mr. Reed or Mr. Dingley believe it, that the President would sign the Dingley bill if it should be passed.

They will refuse to be held to responsibility for the failure of the tariff bill, which they are asked to stand by in answer to the platform of 1892, when the platform to which they are asked to give their allegiance also provides for bimetallism in words that are regarded by them as just as binding as the pledges made for protection of other commodities than silver. If the commodities of Ohio and Pennsylvania and of New-England are to be protected by an emergency bill they will ask why the emergency cannot be seized to benefit the people of the Western States as well as those of the States in the East.

A suspicion is creeping over the far Western Senators and Representatives that the House is to be managed so as to block their legislation until they shall consent to work for the Dingley bill. One Senator spoke of this to-night, and declared that if he should become convinced that his suspicion was true he would make it known in a public manner and with emphasis. Constraint of that kind, he said, would not be tolerated for a day.

REBELLION IN THE HOUSE.

Plans of Republican Managers as to the Indian Bill Miscarry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The utmost efforts in the House to-day of Messrs. Dingley and Cannon and other leaders of the Republicans were unavailing to reverse the defeat sustained yesterday in the refusal of the Committee of the Whole to reduce the salaries of Indian Inspectors from $3,000 to $2,500 a year.

When the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed, Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) moved to make the salaries $2,000, and against that proposition Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) raised a point of order that it changed existing law. A debate extending over two hours followed upon this, Chairman Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) at the close, overruling the point. In the course of the discussion much acidity of expression was shown. Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) spoke of Mr. Grow's motion as the result of inspiration he would not name, but a manifestation of "factional opposition to the Indian Committee."

Mr. Grow changed his amendment to make the salary $2,500, but again the Committee of the Whole sustained the Indian Committee and voted against the reduction.

On points of order made by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) that they were new legislation, propositions were stricken out authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenses of the Indian Inspectors while they should be in Washington, and to create the office of Superintendent of Irrigation.

The appropriation of $4,000 to meet the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which had been in every Indian bill for twenty-five years, and which the committee omitted from its draft of the bill, was inserted on motion of Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) supported by Messrs. Bartlett, Fisher, and Quigg of New-York.

Having completed only ten pages of the bill in two days, the committee rose, and on motion of Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) it was ordered that when the House should adjourn at the close of the evening session for the consideration of private pension bills, it should adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were agreed to in the morning hour, and the following Senate bills were passed: To amend Section 5294 Revised Statutes so as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate forfeitures under his jurisdiction, as well as fines and penalties; to amend the law regulating the establishment of final proof in timber culture entries.

Preferred Death to School.

FREMONT, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Frederick Deerweather, fourteen years old, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head. He was supposed to be at school, until his body was found behind an outhouse. The only cause assigned was his dislike for school.

TRANSVAAL PROJECTING FREEDOM

Rumor at Natal Discredited at Cape Town that Independence Will Be Declared on Majuba Hill Day.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 21.—The Natal Times claims to have the best authority for the statement that the South African Republic will, Feb. 27, the fifteenth anniversary of the Boer victory over the British under Gen. Colley, at Majuba Hill, proclaim its independence.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Cape Town says that the report that the South African Republic intends to throw off the suzerainty of Great Britain and proclaim its independence is not credited in Cape Town.

Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, has, however, taken his departure from that place, having received a special congé, and this fact is regarded as strange.

CARACAS ENJOYS A BULLFIGHT

A Boy Throws an Apple and Then There Is a Rush of Men with Revolvers to the President's Box.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 7.—The first bullfight that ever took place in this capital occurred last Sunday. The ring is 150 feet in diameter. There are 80 private boxes, and the building will seat 6,000 people.

The President came from Macota especially to attend. He came with a guard of honor, in a carriage wherein there were four large pistols, stuck, muzzles downward, in the cushions.

The first bull was howling in great agony, when there was a great rush to the President's box. Revolvers were drawn, and one man was abruptly stopped by a soldier, who struck him down with his sword, severely cutting his face and left wrist, and everybody thought that there had been an attempt made on the President's life. It was nothing more than a row between two men, resulting from a boy's throwing an apple.

There were six bulls brought, to be tormented and murdered in fifteen minutes' time. "El Circo Metropolitan," as the place is called, is a magnificent structure.

MISS HELEN KINGSLAND ENGAGED

Mrs. Astor's Grandniece to Marry Newbold Morris—An Engagement of Interest to Old New-York Families.

Fashionable people in New-York and other cities will be much interested in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Helen Kingsland, a grandniece of Mrs. William Astor, to Newbold Morris of 17 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Miss Kingsland is a daughter of the late George Lovett Kingsland, and she is connected with many of the best-known families in New-York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities. She and her mother live at 430 Fifth Avenue, and have a country establishment at Babylon, L. I., where they generally spend the Summer. Miss Kingsland is a niece of Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland of 135 Fifth Avenue, a sister of the late Gen. Aspinwall, and aunt of Lloyd Aspinwall.

Mr. Morris is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, and is one of the best-known young men in New-York. He is a brother of Miss Eva Van Cortlandt Morris, and is connected with several old New-York families. His mother was Miss Eleanor C. Jones.

NOT THE MAYOR'S REMARK, HE THINKS

Controller Fitch Says He Could Not Have Spoken of "Cussedness."

In reference to Mayor Strong having commented on Controller Fitch's action in regard to the transfer of $7,500 for the reimbursement of policemen who have paid money out of their own pockets as "pure cussedness," Controller Fitch remarked yesterday:

"I am sure this is a mistake. The Mayor could never have used the language attributed to him. The Mayor of New-York is a dignified old gentleman, who is as careful in his language as he is in his habits, and whose manners are as good as his word.

"The Mayor would pay $500 sooner than make such a remark as that. That remark was probably made by Col. Amasa Thornton—not by the Mayor."

IS ADDICKS BEHIND THESE BILLS?

Two Measures in Maryland Legislature That May Help Him.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 21.—Mr. Cunningham of Baltimore to-day introduced two gas bills in the House of Delegates—one to limit the price of gas in Baltimore to $1 per 1,000 feet, and the other to permit other companies than the Consolidated Gas Company to lay mains and supply pipes and erect a plant in Baltimore City and County.

In this connection it is rumored here that J. Edward Addicks of Delaware is behind these bills, and that he proposes to appear on the scene, either in person or through his agents, to push the bills to passage and secure a franchise for one of his own companies.

DEMENTED SON KILLS HIS FATHER

Ex-United States District Clerk Shot in a Nashville Street.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Ex-United States District Clerk Edward B. Campbell was shot and killed by his son, Robert Campbell, this morning.

The young man approached his father from behind, while the latter was walking in the street, and shot him through the head.

Young Campbell is demented, and this is the only ground on which his act can be accounted for. He is about twenty-two years old, and had recently been confined in an asylum in Cincinnati.

R. D. Evans for Its President.

It is reported that at a meeting Wednesday last a plan of action was adopted which looks to the election of Robert D. Evans as Mr. Banigan's successor as President of the United States Rubber Company. Mr. Evans is a practical rubber manufacturer of many years' experience. Before the organization of the United States Rubber Company, he was President of the American Rubber Company of Boston.

Women Physicians Wanted.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The New-York State Civil Service Commission finds great difficulty in securing suitable candidates for the position of women physicians in the State hospitals. These positions are desirable ones, paying from $1,000 to $1,500 per year, besides giving ample opportunity for practice and study in nervous and mental diseases. The examination advertised in January failed for lack of applicants.

Dr. Depew's Son Has the Measles.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is taking chances with measles. His son is ill at home, but the doctor does not expect to become a victim. At the Lotos Club dinner, at which he is to be the honored guest to-night, he may have a few interesting observations to make as to the disease.

Folio Writers Lose Their Places.

Register Sohmer yesterday laid off fifteen folio writers in his office, because he had no money with which to pay them, owing to the reduction in his appropriation.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract.
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels. —Adv.

A CONSOLIDATION FAVORED

The Lexow Committee Makes Its Report to the Legislature.

BROOKLYN WOULD PROFIT BY CHANGE

The Arguments of Resubmissionists and Referendists Answered—Objections by Opponents of Greater New-York.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The report on the Greater New-York, by the sub-committee of which Mr. Lexow is Chairman, was made public to-day. The bill which the sub-committee will recommend to the Legislature has not yet been submitted to the Senate, and it is announced that the Committees on Cities of both houses will consider it before it shall be formally presented.

No change has been made in the draft of the bill, which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning. Senator Brush and Assemblyman McKeown, both of Brooklyn, refused to sign Mr. Lexow's report. Senator Grady (Dem., New-York,) signed the report, saying that he favored not only consolidation, but consolidation of all the territory recommended by the popular vote.

A rumor was heard some days ago that the sub-committee, of which Mr. Lexow is Chairman, would secure an extension of its powers and existence, so that it might employ the Summer months, after adjournment, in the preparation of the greater city charter. This rumor was then published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Confirmation of it has been had to-day. It is said that Mr. Platt proposes to continue the sub-committee for the entire year, and to give into its charge the various bills which will carry out the union of the various municipalities. This committee will represent Mr. Platt, and the question arises whether it or the commission of fifteen which the bill calls for will be the paramount body. As the Platt legislators regard it, the sub-committee will be the real actual construction agent. The nine Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor are expected to be eminently respectable, dignified, and intelligent men. Gov. Morton will be expected to designate such, and thereby he will relieve himself of any charge of putting this important work into the hands of politicians.

To be Shaped by Platt.

As the Platt men look at it, however, such bills as this commission may prepare will be subject to the scrutiny of the sub-committee, which will be expected to edit them to suit the ideas of Mr. Platt, if he shall finally adopt this method of procedure.

The exclusion of Jamaica, Flushing, and a portion of Hempstead is said to be "under advisement." The proposition, it is agreed, shows an inconsistency in the committee's action. When Brooklyn is under consideration, the committee regards the popular vote as mandatory and final. Not so when it is considering Flushing and Jamaica.

Flushing and Jamaica and that portion of Hempstead which it was originally intended to include in the greater city stand in an altogether different relation to

protest against the execution of the mandate of 1894. It is true that one appeal was made by a citizen of Richmond County to exclude that territory from the proposed consolidation, and that the Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York suggested the advisability of pursuing that course. On the other hand, there appears to be an overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in favor of consolidation, and it is not deemed advisable to pay heed to this solitary demand.

Consolidation Approved.

All the districts combined cast a majority vote in favor of consolidation of 44,464; one which we believe reflects the sentiment of the people and emphasizes the duty of the Legislature to carry the proposition to its legitimate conclusion. We therefore recommend the passage of the Consolidation bill, so amended—

1. As to provide for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a new commission, consisting of fifteen members, of which the present President of the Inquiry Commission, and the Mayors of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, and the State Engineer and the Attorney General shall be ex officio members.

2. The exclusion from the greater city of all parts of Queens County, except Long Island City and the town of Newtown.

Finally, in making this preliminary report, the committee attach the testimony, exhibits, and other documentary evidence upon which this report is based.

The committee believes that the opinion expressed by the people of Brooklyn at the polls two years ago has not materially changed.

The report says:

It is conceded that a well-defined movement toward the unification of the populations at the mouth of the Hudson into one municipality has been in operation. This movement has existed since the creation of Brooklyn. The movement waned at times, but was finally pressed until it culminated in the appointment, in 1890, of the Greater New-York Commission, of which Andrew H. Green is Chairman. This was the first official step looking toward consolidation. This commission was the creature of the Legislature, and reference to the act establishing the commission indicates the purpose of the Legislature, as then distinctly expressed, in favor of the general principle of consolidation, leaving it to the commission provided under that act to limit the boundaries of the proposed greater city and suggest legislation for the attainment of the proposed result.

From the time of the passage of that act until the passage of the so-called referendum of 1894, municipal consolidation became one of the burning questions of the hour.

It is proper to remark here that organized opposition to consolidation had by this time assumed so aggressive a shape that even this act, referring the matter to a vote of the people, was strenuously resisted, especially in the Senate, where an abortive attempt was made to create hostility to the bill by the insertion of an amendment providing for immediate, equal, and uniform taxation and valuation for the purposes of taxation.

Equal Taxation.

This recital is important in the subsequent consideration of the effect to be given to the vote of 1894, because it is conceded that the question of equal taxation is one lying so close to the hearts of the people of Brooklyn that even the most pronounced opponents of consolidation admit the existence of an overwhelming sentiment in favor of municipal unification, provided equal taxation is unqualifiedly guaranteed. And the attitude of the Legislature in refusing to embody an equal provision in the referendum bill of 1894 was turned to good account by the anti-consolidationists, as indicating legislative hostility to equal taxation. But even this did not deter the people of Brooklyn from rolling up a majority in favor of consolidation, pure and simple.

It points, moreover, the conclusion that consolidation was an exceedingly live issue before the people, and that Brooklyn and her representatives in the Legislature were fully aroused to the importance of the questions involved.

It was under the mandate of this act of 1894 that the people of the various localities cast the referendum vote, which, so far as relates to Brooklyn, has been so persistently criticised, and the binding effect of which has been so ably repudiated by some, and as ably championed by others of the most eloquent and representative Brooklyn.

The Questions at Issue.

We come, therefore, to the consideration of that vote and what it signifies to this Legislature. The proposition is presented by three bills now in committee, embodying three divergent views of the subject:

First—The bill prepared by the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, which gives effect to the popular vote of 1894 by obtaining consolidation to take effect on the first day of January, 1898, provides for the continuance of all existing local Government until changed by future legislative action, and for an appropriation to enable the commission to prepare and submit to the Legislature the necessary legislation with the specific direction to prepare a plan for the attainment of equal taxation and valuation.

Second—The resubmission bill, which, substantially provides for a new vote on the question of consolidation.

Third—The referendum bill, which substantially provides for an epitome of the proposed charter of the greater city, to be prepared and submitted to popular vote, and makes its adoption a prerequisite to consolidation.

The result of the investigation indicates that those of the people of Brooklyn who manifest a public interest in this question are not divided merely into consolidationists and anti-consolidationists, but rather into three groups, of which the consolidationists and anti-consolidationists are the two extremes, while those whose stand for a referendum of the proposed charter occupy a middle position. The great majority of the latter seem to desire consolidation sincerely, but, for one reason or another, wish to be informed of the terms and conditions upon which consolidation shall take place before consenting to the final step. This classification is important.

It appears that the resubmissionists insist upon another opportunity to vote in order to defeat consolidation, while the referendists desire to secure another vote, not for the purpose of defeating consolidation, but of securing those terms and conditions which they deem important, and that for all purposes of the main inquiry consolidationists and referendists may be grouped together opposed only by the resubmissionists, pure and simple.

The Opposition Not Powerful.

If this is conceded, and it is difficult to see how this proposition may be successfully disputed, then the opposition to consolidation in the City of Brooklyn is confined to comparatively few, who, for a variety of reasons, personal and sentimental, prefer the maintenance of existing conditions.

It would be strange, indeed, if any change, however beneficial, should meet with no opposition. Conservatism is a predominant characteristic of some, and others from time immemorial have opposed every advance along the lines of progress.

The situation here considered is no exception to the rule. Opposition was encountered to the building of Brooklyn Bridge, which has added so enormously to the population of Brooklyn, and has so prodigiously increased its private and public wealth. The water supply was introduced only as the result of most determined and spirited effort, while her park system, which was successfully carried through by the efforts of the Vice President of the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, J. S. T. Stranahan, met with most persistent and embittered opposition. The elevated railroad and trolley system, and the extension of boundary lines, and all these incidents in Brooklyn's march to the front, point as many milestones in the contest with that unintelligent conservatism, which, while well meaning and disinterested, is reactionary and retarding.

The Resubmission Clause.

It is claimed that very many of those who desire resubmission were found in the front rank of the battle against the improvements just enumerated, and such statement, publicly made, has not been denied. The resubmissionists relied upon the following propositions:

First—That the question of consolidation in 1894 was not understood by the people.

Second—That the vote of 1894 was based upon alleged misrepresentation as to the effect and as to the conditions under which it was given.

Third—That the majority in favor of consolidation in 1894 was too insignificant to be deemed binding or authoritative.

Fourth—That the vote of 1894 was not determinative of any question, but was at best a mere expression of the then prevailing opinion, and that its force was spent with the failure of the Legislature of 1895 to act upon it.

Fifth—That the sentiment of Brooklyn has undergone a radical change and is now opposed to consolidation.

Sixth—That municipal government was a failure on the whole, that consolidation would lead to large perplexities, and until the problem of municipal government had been solved, larger concentrations of populations should be avoided.

Seventh—That, if resubmission could not be secured in any event, a referendum of the terms and conditions should be first had.

What the Vote Showed.

Enough has been said in the recital of the history of the Greater New-York movement to indicate that the position assumed by the resubmissionists is untenable; and the nearer we approach the day when the vote was actually cast the more clearly does this become apparent.

That consolidation was successful in spite of the opposition of a united press of Brooklyn, in spite of the untoward condition under which it was presented, in spite of the ammunition furnished its opponents by reason of legislative refusal to insert an equal taxation clause in the referendum bill, and in spite of the aggressive opposition of those either sentimentally or materially interested in its defeat, is a remarkable evidence of the independence of the citizen which has no parallel in the history of the State.

A consideration of the vote cast emphasizes this conclusion. It was argued on the part of the resubmissionists, as indicating a lack of interest, that only 129,211 of a total of 200,000 electors voted on the question of consolidation. It appears that so deep was the interest of the people of Brooklyn in the question of consolidation that, notwithstanding the circumstances stated, 22,049 more votes were polled upon that question than upon the revised Constitution, the supreme organic law of the State, and 60,441 more than on the legislative apportionment, which was so vehemently attacked in every part of the State. It is doubtful whether a statement of circumstances may be conceived more strongly corroborative of the unusually binding character of that vote of 1894.

Again, in what column are the 70,000 who did not vote to be placed? Certainly, under the theory of our institutions, they should go into the column of those who were either in favor of the proposition or at least not opposed to it.

On the second point the committee is unable to find any warrant or authority for the proposition that the vote of 1894 was based upon alleged misrepresentation as to its effect and as to the conditions under which it was given."

The argument made that the people were led to believe that the vote was not a finality, but simply an expression of opinion is disingenuous, and yet an accurate expression of the true principle governing the referendum. It was not a finality. It was an expression of opinion upon a subject with reference to which the citizens of Brooklyn could only express an opinion which would in no sense be final. The ultimate decision must of Constitutional necessity rest with the Legislature. The popular vote ordered in 1894 was a concession made by the Legislature to those who opposed consolidation, and not because of any inherent right of suffrage upon that question.

The third contention presents a proposition novel in American political economy.

The Rule of the Majority.

To depart now from that action of our political faith which prescribes that a majority, no matter how small, shall be conclusive as one no matter how large, would be a dangerous and unprofitable experiment. It goes to the very essence of majority rule and popular institutions, and, if here conceded, would be in contradiction of all known precedents. We who hold our offices by the will of a majority of the people, however small, cannot consistently advocate any other proposition than that a majority of one, honestly cast and fairly counted, is for all purposes a final determination, and one as binding and potential as a majority of thousands and tens of thousands.

On the fourth point, "That the vote of 1894 was not determinative, but was at best a mere expression of the then prevailing opinion, which spent its force with the Legislature of 1895," the first of this proposition has been already considered. The argument that the mandate of that vote spent its force with the Legislature of 1895 cannot be entertained; it might be otherwise if the Legislature of 1895 had affirmatively disapproved the sanction of the vote of 1894. The anti-consolidationists defeated in the Senate last year the bill which the Assembly passed to carry out the will of the people on Greater New-York as expressed at the polls.

On the fifth point, "That the sentiment of Brooklyn had undergone a radical change, which should be considered by the Legislature," assuming that we are authorized to consider a plea of this kind the character of which is in conflict with many of the propositions hereinbefore laid down, it would present itself largely as a question of fact to be determined, as all such questions are, by a preponderance of evidence. We have not taken testimony under oath, but we have listened to all the statements and arguments made pro and con, and have reached the conclusion that if any change in sentiment has occurred it is one more favorable to consolidation; and some of the speakers who appeared to urge the consolidation admitted that they had vigorously opposed it in 1894 by speech and work at the polls, while a large majority of the great institutions of Brooklyn—the leaders in those great enterprises that go far toward making up the prosperity and grandeur of that city, including the banks, railroads, and trust companies, and mercantile establishments—by representation and petition placed themselves on record as in favor of municipal unification.

Why Consolidation Is Favored.

A very large majority of these agreed that consolidation was not only desirable from every point of view, but absolutely imperative from many points, and concurred in the conclusion that a resubmission would find not less than 70 to 80 per cent. of the people of Brooklyn in favor of municipal unification.

It is far from being true that only real estate speculators favor consolidation. It was conceded by all that the vote of 1894 was a purely non-political vote. Questions of political exigency have now intruded themselves, and upon a resubmission this great question of municipal unification might not be determined as it was in 1894, free from all party and partisan consideration, but would be made the football of party strife or factional contention, inflamed by prejudices engendered and stimulated by those who might avail of these as the last straws to defeat this great and matchless project.

The true merits have by many been lost sight of in the conjecture as to what may be the political result of union. Party and factional passions, which have no place in the consideration of such a subject, have been appealed to, in order to obscure the one all important issue—that of the well-being and prosperity of the people as a whole, without regard to the advantage of any strictly political or partisan interest. Fears have been sedulously fostered as to the impending domination of this or the other party organization. Opposition has been stimulated by appeals to prejudice founded upon such catch words as the "destruction" of Brooklyn, the "defacement" of the city, the "extinction" of her charter, until it would be strange, indeed, for the average citizen to believe that consolidation meant anything more or less than impending disaster of some occult character, including the total denial of self-government. It seems obvious that were consolidation not an abiding consciousness on the part of a majority of the people of Brooklyn, such aggressive opposition as it has encountered would have completely annihilated any movement less deep-seated.

It is urged by the consolidationists, and with much force, that a resubmission would be tantamount to a declaration that, no matter what the decision may be, it would have no binding force and would discourage all efforts for municipal union, and serve only as an encouragement to the opponents of the greater city. To sum this branch of the subject up, it seems to us that, upon the showing made, the sentiment of Brooklyn has undergone no change except in favor of consolidation.

On the sixth point—this would involve the admission that municipal government is a complete failure. If the conclusions of the committee, hereinbefore made, are justifiable, it is unnecessary to consider this objection in detail. It is no compliment either to the ability of the representatives of the people or the ability and capacity of the people residing within the limits of the greater city, to suggest that they will be unable to govern themselves according to their wishes.

The Question of Good Government.

When the City of New-York comprised half a million people, it was a mooted question whether a city of its present size and population could be well governed. A few years ago, comparatively, Brooklyn was in the same category.

The union of the various localities presents no stronger argument against the probability of good government than does their separate and independent existence. The march of progress is in the direction of concentration on every hand. The largest demands of civilized existence require increased economies, which may be obtained only by concentration. The voice of the representatives of the various localities will have a very potent influence in molding the rules of municipal government and life in any bill or charter to be hereafter enacted.

The argument used before the committee that the demand of some and a majority of the Brooklyn representatives for resubmission or referendum being overslaughtered now implies like treatment hereafter has no just application, because the Legislature is concerned with a direct mandate from the people upon this special subject, superior to any authority which is possessed by any representative in the Legislature. If, as is claimed by some speakers, Brooklyn's charter is the best that has ever been framed, there is no valid reason why the Legislature should not adapt it to the requirements of the government of the greater city. It, however, may not have occurred to those making that particular statement that for years past the time of the Legislature has been largely engrossed in considering amendments to that same charter, which, like that of every other city of the State, is a mere series of bills, consolidated or independent, prescribing the rules and methods of governmental procedure and machinery.

Referendum a Blind.

The final point—the final point of the resubmissionists—is in line with that made by the referendists, but presumably for the diametrically opposite purpose. We have reached the conclusion that resubmission is sought with hope thereby to defeat consolidation, and, obviously, unless for such a purpose it would be worse than useless and unnecessary.

It is equally our conclusion that referendum as demanded by the resubmissionists will defeat consolidation.

We consider a referendum of the terms and conditions of a municipal charter as more objectionable than a resubmission of the main proposition.

We are convinced that those who desire a referendum, apart from the resubmission, are earnestly in favor of consolidation, but we are equally convinced that the method proposed would be more perilous to consolidation than would resubmission. In the first place, it must be assumed that every resubmissionist desirous of defeating consolidation would vote against any charter or laws or synopsis of laws that might be framed by human ingenuity. Then, again, inasmuch as every scheme of local or general government embodies and is largely composed of a system of rules, which prescribe such limitations upon personal liberty as experience has demonstrated to be necessary, the citizen in his daily vocation and in his relation to his fellow-citizen and the municipality at large, from the street vendor up to the man of wealth, it follows that in a vote upon a charter, personal considerations, opposition to personal limitations, hostility to intrenchments upon business and traffic privileges would be entertained in the determination of the great question at issue. Comparatively few comprehend the limitations and disabilities which the law whether of local or general government, imposes upon them, and any system of laws outlined, which fairly treats the questions referred to, would be rejected by a vote of the people, if submitted to them.

A Need of Brooklyn.

We have here considered and answered the main objections made to the declaration of consolidation. We have not attempted to discuss questions of necessity, or of advantage, or that concern the people of the State, as well as the people of the localities immediately interested.

It is very clear to us that the situation of the City of Brooklyn imperatively demands municipal unification. Inasmuch as under the terms of the present bill such union or consolidation shall not take effect until the first day of January, 1898, it is not necessary to consider in this preliminary report any plan to be recommended for the government of the greater city. The claim upon which so much stress has been laid—of extinction, destruction, or annihilation of Brooklyn's identity and government—is premature and unsupported by any facts. We believe it to be without the slightest foundation. We are confident that the Legislature will surely guard the interests of the representative localities. A system measurably preserving the identity and giving the full effect to the principle of home-rule, as applied to the various localities, retaining for Brooklyn both her identity and local influence as a district of the greater city, doing violence neither to her traditions nor to the sentiments of her people, cannot be difficult of attainment.

It seems to your committee that the interests of Brooklyn are served by consolidation to a greater degree even than are the interests of that city which will give name and prestige to the greater metropolis. Brooklyn occupies to that part of the City of New-York which lies south of Fourteenth Street relatively the same position as the remainder of the City of New-York lying to the north of Fourteenth Street. Both portions contribute their manhood, intelligence, and thrift to building up the enormous taxable values which are to be found south of Fourteenth Street on Manhattan Island. To the east and north are the homes of those who create the prodigious wealth located in the business part of the city. Both sections have the same right to share in the prosperity they have jointly created. As it is, Brooklyn is isolated and acting alone, without means to procure that interchange of persons and property which is necessary to her ideal development.

Even the water front is not her own, and the commerce of the world, under the restrictions imposed, seeks the wharves of the State of New-Jersey, because of the absence of the necessary facilities that unity of action and possession would bring.

A Financial Consideration.

The financial condition of Brooklyn is such as to warrant the conclusion that the work of development must soon be brought to a close. Her best limit has been reached; her present contractural engagements are in excess of the limit of Constitutional bond issue; her people are groaning under a burden of oppressive taxation, which falls with equal severity on the owner and the occupant. Competition between the distinct municipalities is turning the tide of home seekers, who do business in the City of New-York, toward the New-Jersey shore, and the only remedy seems to be consolidation.

Upon the investigation held in New-York City no expressly anti-consolidation sentiment disclosed itself.

The question of taxation is one to be carefully considered in its relation to each locality and to the whole greater municipality. Even those who lay particular stress upon the question of uniform taxation did not contend that the burden upon the greater city as a whole, or the City of New-York as an integral power of that city, would be oppressive or unduly increased. The contention was made that upon a plan of equal taxation New-York would be constrained to bear the whole burden of equalization; that if done at once and now a considerable amount of tax would be added to the city budget. But they fail to take into consideration the stimulus and impetus given to progress in each of the annexed localities; they fail to consider the added wealth of Greater New-York, its larger facilities, its greater commercial energies, its higher developments, its increased opportunities, and the resulting improvement of all interests. They fail to take into account the value of undisputed commercial supremacy and the concentration of larger business opportunities and greater financial resources within the boundaries of the greater city, all of which will co-operate to adjust taxation so as to weigh less heavily on the individual citizen. They fail, finally, to estimate the reduction which always proceeds from concentration, and the results that will flow from a unity of action between local sovereignties now competing against each other. Once union is perfected the people of that great city may be relied upon to work out their manifest destiny with a due regard to the rights of the individual.

No Legal Objection.

In conclusion, we will consider the objections of a legal character that have been urged upon the attention of the committee. It was contended last year before the Legislature that the Consolidation bill was unconstitutional because no provision was made for the election of a Board of Supervisors in the County of New-York, whose revival, it was claimed, became necessary under the provisions of Article III., Section 26, of the revised legislation. Apparently, now, this contention of unconstitutionality has been wholly abandoned, and inconvenience and undesirability are the objective phrases that have been substituted in the place of unconstitutionality.

The possibility of the resurrection of the Board of Supervisors in the Counties of New-York and Kings is held up as "an unlawful warning" and an unanswerable barrier to the creation of the greater metropolis. If this objection were valid it would be an insuperable bar to any legislation whatever until the Constitution could be amended. It is a sufficient answer, however, to say: First—That, if necessary, there is ample time prior to 1898 to provide for the contingency referred to. Second—That, if the duty to revive a Board of Supervisors thereafter should be cast upon the Legislature by the enactment of the Consolidation bill, even the failure to perform that duty would not leave the communities of New-York and Kings despaired of an instrumentality essential to the execution of the governmental powers now vested in their Common Councils as Boards of Supervisors. These powers will be presumed to exist where now lodged, and to continue for the essential purposes until some new agency has been expressly substituted.

Then it was objected that the bill, if passed, would permit not only the greater city, but each of the counties embraced within it, to contract indebtedness up to the Constitutional limit. It seems to us that this can constitute no valid objection. If, for the sake of argument, we assume the proposition to be true, there is adequate power in the Legislature, by proper limitation, to forestall any such predicted abuse.

Another objection has been founded upon the Constitutional necessity for the continuance of the county officers as prescribed in Article X., Section 1, of the revised Constitution. The point of any such objection is not easily intelligible, when directed against the bill. It would seem answer sufficient that the mere fact of declared consolidation does not render it imperative that the present condition of affairs, so far as it relates to such officers, shall at all be disturbed. The bill expressly provides for the maintenance of existing conditions absolutely undisturbed until further legislation. What inconvenience can possibly result from the obliteration of invisible city boundaries? There may be details of treatment and adjustment that remain to be considered, but they are only such as may be completely covered by legislative action. These comprise the least of even plausible legal objections to the bill.

Messrs. McKeown and Brush sign a minority report recommending the passage of a bill favoring the resubmission of the question of consolidation to the people of the district involved in the proposed Greater New-York.

The Cities Committees of each house will meet Tuesday next, when the report and the bill of the sub-committee will be presented.

Health

We cannot have without pure, rich, healthy blood. Blood is made pure and health is assured by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get only Hood's.

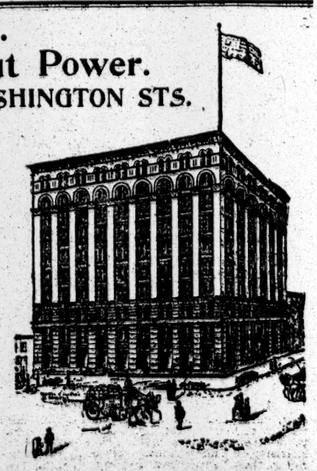
Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

TO LET.

With or Without Power.

Cor. CHARLTON and WASHINGTON STS.

Will be Divided to Suit Tenants.



Ten stories, cellar and vaults—about 300,000 square feet. Absolutely fire-proof; all iron covered; high ceilings; floors have almost double ordinary carrying capacity; exceptional light; surface cars pass door, transferring throughout city. Ninth Ave. L station two blocks away. Send for descriptive circular to

JAS. PYLE & SONS,
No. 436 Greenwich St.,
New York.

Tel. 195 Franklin. Agents recognized.

A POWERLESS MAJORITY

Senator Cantor Prevents Action on One of the Excise Bills.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT IS FORCED

New School Bill to be Presented by Senator Page—New Bills Introduced —Senator Cantor's Provision for More Court Officials.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The minority members of the Senate took occasion to impress it on the Republican majority this morning that the latter must stay here and attend to business if it expects to see its pet measures progressed regularly. An excise bill was under consideration. Many Republicans had gone home, leaving the Senate without a quorum if the Democrats should absent themselves. Democrats also were few, the list present including Senators Cantor, Grady, Featherson, Foley, Gallagher, and Martin. This little band opposed the measure under consideration, and by getting out of the Senate chamber to the smoking room they succeeded in blocking the programme of the Republicans, who wanted to rush the excise bill, notwithstanding so many of their number were "taking a day off." The bill under consideration was the one, which came from the Assembly Committee on Excise, designed to meet attempts to evade the operations of the Raines bill for a year or more, provided that measure shall become a law. The bill was passed by the Assembly without delay. It provides:

No license granted by any Board of Excise shall authorize the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer in quantities of five gallons or upward at a time. Every such license, except an additional license, if granted by the Board of Excise of a city, shall expire one year from the date of issuing it, and if granted by the Board of Excise of a town, shall expire on the first Monday of May next succeeding the date of granting it, but if granted for less than a year, the fee therefor shall be reduced proportionately.

The Senate went into general orders, with Mr. Lexow in the chair. Mr. Higgins moved the bill, to which Senator Cantor objected. He held that it was an important measure, was opposed by Boards of Excise, and ought not to be railroaded through the Senate while so many were absent. Senator Higgins pressed his motion. "This move of the minority," he said, "is for the purpose of delay and to defeat the object of the Raines bill."

Senator Higgins then moved that the committee rise and report progress. When this vote was taken, the Democrats quietly filed out of the chamber, all except Mr. Cantor, who voted against the motion. The vote stood 20 to 1.

Senator Cantor raised the point of "no quorum," and the Democrats came back into the chamber.

The committee then arose, with the report that no quorum was present for consideration of the bill, and Senator Higgins moved a call of the Senate. This was taken, and showed twenty-six Senators present. Further proceedings were dispensed with, on motion of Senator Cantor, and the Democrats again filed out in solemn procession to the smoking room, leaving no quorum.

The Senate again went into Committee of the Whole, and the Excise bill was again taken under consideration.

Senator Higgins said that it was of no use to try to advance the bill, and asked that it be laid aside. This was done, and the Democrats, headed by Mr. Grady, returned to their seats.

Mr. Wieman of Brooklyn, who is opposed to the bill, although a Republican, acted with the Democrats in their excursions to the smoking room.

FOR SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS.

A Bill to be Introduced Authorizing Large Expenditures in New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Senator Page will next week introduce a bill embodying the plan of the New-York Board of Education. Mr. Austin has the bill for introduction in the Assembly. The measure is designed to afford to the school children of New-York City the amplest school facilities in the way of new schools, especially in those localities where schools are now overcrowded. Many repairs, additions, and improvements will also be made to the present school buildings.

Under the provisions of the bill the Controller of the Currency of New-York will be authorized, on the application of the Board of Education, and the approval of a majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to issue bonds of the city in an amount not to exceed $9,000,000. The bonds will be known as "schoolhouse bonds," and will be payable from taxation. They will run not exceeding twenty years, and will bear not to exceed 3½ per cent. interest, and will be sold, after advertisement of the sale, to the highest bidder.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds will be applied, on the demand of the Board of Education, to the purchase of sites for new schools, new school buildings, additions to existing school buildings, and for new fittings and furniture.

MORE COURT ATTENDANTS.

The Bill of Senator Cantor Goes Through the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Senator Cantor's bill providing for additional clerks and attendants for the New-York City Court of General Sessions came up on final passage in the Assembly to-day. Assemblymen O'Grady of Monroe, Waldo of Kings, and Horton of Wayne were disposed to object to the favorable consideration of the bill, but Assemblyman Finn of New-York City, who, at the time, was acting as minority leader, caused them to withdraw all opposition, and the bill was passed. The bill now goes to Mayor Strong for approval.

Chairman Robbins, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the bill of Mr. Armstrong authorizing the use in towns and cities of the Davis automatic ballot machine.

The Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment reported in favor of the Nixon bill, providing for the taxation of personal property of corporations in the counties in which they are located.

Mr. Audett's bill, prohibiting railroads in Hopkins Street, in Brooklyn, without property owners' consent, was passed. Mr. O'Grady offered a resolution, providing that on occasions of debate upon National policy, members of the House be allowed to speak but once, and that for ten minutes only. The resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned until Monday.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Measure Governing Actions for Personal Injuries by Railroads.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Mr. Brown—Providing that plaintiffs, in order to recover damages for personal injuries, must state in the complaint that a written notice, showing the time, place, and circumstances of alleged injuries, was served on the defendant within three months after the accident. Railroads or other transportation companies, in order to avail themselves of this privilege, must put in their cars, boats, and vehicles notices stating that the company will not be liable for damages for injuries unless such notice is served.

Mr. Lexow—Providing that no railroad corporation may be incorporated under the business corporations law.

Mr. Humphrey—Placing Lloyds under the supervision of the State Insurance Department by requiring them to file certificates stating the names of the members, their liability, and providing that the capital stock of each Lloyds must be at least $50,000.

Mr. Cantor—A mechanics' lien law requiring the employers of labor on an improvement on a lot to notify the owner of rates of wages and amounts due for wages. If a payment is greater than wages due and unpaid wages are not paid, the employer is to be guilty of larceny. Employers must file notices of laborers' liens, and if the lien is not filed and the laborer unpaid, the employer is guilty of larceny. Laborers' liens are given a priority over the interests of owners consenting to improvements. County Clerks are required to foreclose laborers' liens, costs to be paid from the proceeds of the sale.

In the Assembly these bills were introduced:

Mr. Waldo—Providing that the Attorney General may bring an action for dissolution of a corporation in any county he may designate.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing County Clerks to take acknowledgments of proof of instruments.

Mr. Waldo—Providing that jurors may be drawn to serve in each part of a Trial Term of court.

Mr. Braun—Prohibiting the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company from charging more than 2 cents a mile for passenger rates.

Mr. Delmour—Authorizing New-York City to construct a bridge over the Harlem River at its junction with Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Mr. Scherer—Senator Nussbaum's bill, prepared by Alexander Selkirk of Albany, establishing a State Department of Excise.

Mr. Rogers—Licensing dogs, a fee of $1 in cities of more than 20,000 and less than 800,000 inhabitants, the licenses to be granted by the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Bedell—Amending the stock corporations law with reference to the dissolution of corporations.

After the introduction of these bills both houses adjourned until Monday evening.

On March 1st, 1896, at 113 West 38th Street will be opened the new uptown office of the

Contract Department

OF THE

Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Intending subscribers who do not habitually go down town will find every facility for transacting all business relating to the supply of telephone service at the new office.

14,000 Telephone Stations in New-York City.

Metallic Circuit Service.
Rapid, Permanent, Efficient.

From $75 a Year.

CORNELL WINS THE DEBATE

She Defeats the University of Pennsylvania in the Third Contest For Oratorical Honors

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A large and extremely fashionable audience filled the Lyceum Opera House in this city to-night to listen to the third annual debate between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. The occasion was made a society event as well as an oratorical one, and the Quaker orators were given a royal welcome.

The question debated was, "Resolved, That the Federal Government should provide by a general taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a National University at Washington, D. C." Pennsylvania defended the affirmative, and Cornell the negative. Pennsylvania's speakers were Charles Louis McKeehan of Pennsylvania, W. Meredith Hanna of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Hume of South Carolina. Cornell's debators were Harley Nutting Crosby of New-York, Fayette Ehle Moyer of New-York, and James Carson Dixon of Louisiana. Pennsylvania made the strongest point at the graduate university, but Cornell maintained that there were enough universities in the country now.

Cornell's debators excelled in oratory and logic, while the Pennsylvanians seemed more earnest and anxious. Cornell also showed more careful preparation. For Pennsylvania McKeehan presented the strongest argument, while Hanna displayed the best oratory, and made the best impression on the audience. For Cornell, Crosby was the strongest and keenest speaker. Moyer was the logician, while Dixon was Cornell's orator.

The judges of debate were Charles L. Stone of Syracuse, Charles A. Brinley of Philadelphia, and John H. Cunningham of Utica. Both the matter of thought and its expression were taken into consideration. The decision was given to Cornell.

Lieut. Gov. Charles L. Saxton of New-York presided at the contest. After the debate was over the Pennsylvanians were tendered a banquet by about 100 of the leading students of the university. Toasts were responded to as follows, by President Schurman, "Inter-Collegiate Debate;" Charles L. McKeehan, University of Pennsylvania, and N. Crosby, Cornell University; Lieut. Gov. Saxton, "The Empire State;" Charles A. Brinley, "The Keystone State;" C. L. Stone, "The Lawyer;" J. H. Cunningham, "The States of the Union."

The cordial friendship between Cornell and Pennsylvania was further cemented by this their third contest on the rostrum.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Delegates Received in the White House by Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mrs. John W. Foster, the retiring President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, gave a reception this afternoon to the officers and delegates of the Continental Congress. Her spacious and pleasant home was thronged for the time. Mrs. Foster had Mrs. McKee, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. J. Thomson Swann, Miss Stevenson, Miss Hichborn, Miss Batcheller, and Miss Keim receiving with her, with Mrs. A. J. Halford doing the honors of the tea table. Mrs. Donald McLean of New-York and Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Walworth were among the distinguished New-Yorkers present.

The Daughters of the American Revolution completed the business of the Fifth Continental Congress to-day by the election of the State Regents, after which the delegates were received at the White House by Mrs. Cleveland.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Commissioner Miller has prepared a statement showing that for the seven months of the current fiscal year, the receipts from internal revenue aggregated $88,195,038, or a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of 1895, of $2,838,373. The principal sources of revenue were: Spirits, $48,844,809, a decrease of $4,733,415; tobacco, $18,465,294, an increase of $810,346; fermented liquors, $19,805,645, an increase of $1,420,480; oleomargarine, $816,014, a decrease of $200,856; miscellaneous, $263,184; a decrease of $138,909. The receipts for January, 1896, were $11,317,516, an increase over January, 1895, of $2,203,825.

No Dry Dock for Newport at Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Bull of Rhode Island recently addressed a letter to Secretary Herbert requesting the views of the Navy Department as to the advisability of establishing a dry dock at the Newport, R. I., naval station. To-day he received a reply stating that a dry dock at Newport would be very difficult to defend, except by a naval force, and until docks are built at a number of points much more important to the general defense of the coast, and the navy is greatly increased, the Bureau does not think it would be a wise act to build a dry dock at Newport.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff has taken possession of the three places of business of Roger C. Groten, produce merchant in Manhattan Market and grocer at 980 Sixth Avenue and 607 Tenth Avenue, on attachments for $13,615 in favor of James J. Galligan & Brothers, and for $500 in favor of W. H. Wright & Son, both claims being for money loaned. The attachments were obtained on the ground that Mr. Grotan was keeping himself concealed to avoid summons, or was about to dispose of his property. Affidavits by Messrs. Galligan and Wright allege that Mr. Groten is indebted for large sums of money to various persons for goods sold and delivered, and advances made to enable him to conduct his business; that he has been speculating in the wheat market, has lost large sums of money, and is unable to pay his debts, and that the loans applied for were not intended by him to pay his creditors, but to enable him to continue his wheat speculations. Walter W. Baban, attorney for Mr. Groten, said that the latter proposed to pay all his debts as soon as he could. He is hard pressed for money now, but expects to come out all right. He was at the attorney's office yesterday. He had lost $18,000 on wheat. He gave a bill of sale yesterday on all his places of business to a creditor, to whom he owed $4,000.

—The schedules of William E. Wheelock & Co., piano manufacturers at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, shows liabilities of $367,359, of which $196,689 are contingent; nominal assets of $728,744, and actual assets of $266,233. The contingent liabilities are for indorsements on notes of concerns in Troy, New-Haven, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Denver, Memphis, Portsmouth, Va., and other places. Among the creditors are H. M. Mason, $50,000; John W. Mason, $24,000; M. M. Tilney, $10,000; A. M. Chapman, $10,000; Mount Morris Bank, $10,000; Gansevoort Bank, $5,000; Twenty-third Ward Bank, $5,000, and Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, $5,000.

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver of the rents of 246 West Sixty-second Street in a suit to foreclose a mortgage of $16,650 brought by Susanna S. Minturn against Henry O. Kirchner. There are mechanics' liens on the property for $12,100, and judgments against Mr. Kirchner for $2,261.

—The Sheriff has received two executions against the Smith-Pierson Company, which conducts a restaurant at 14 Cortlandt Street, in favor of G. E. Beakes for $590, and J. C. Bates for $519. The Sheriff was informed that the company had been sold out under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage several days ago.

—The schedules of E. Zaraus & Co., exporters and commission merchants at 136 Water Street, show liabilities of $11,672, nominal assets of $22,495, and actual assets of $7,923.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Commonwealth Rubber Company at 54 Vesey Street for about $2,500.

THE COUNTERFEITERS CONVICTED

Brockway and His Associates Found Guilty by the Jury That Tried Them in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The trial of William F. Brockway, William E. Wagner, and Abbie L. Smith, accused of counterfeiting American and Canadian money, has resulted in a verdict of guilty against all three. The jury recommended Wagner to the mercy of the Court.

The jury took a little more than four hours to form its verdict, leaving the courtroom at 3 o'clock, and returning with its work all done at 7:20 o'clock.

Before sentence shall be passed, counsel for the prisoners will have opportunity to plead for lenient treatment for their clients. There are ten counts in the indictment against each of the prisoners, and the maximum penalty on each count is $5,000 fine, or fifteen years' imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The minimum penalty is as much less as the Court chooses to impose.

It is believed Mrs. Smith and Wagner, who have been regarded all along as mere tools of Brockway and Dr. Bradford, will receive mild sentences. As for Brockway, who bears the proud title of "Prince of Counterfeiters," his career, in all probability, will close with his death in the New-Jersey State Prison. He is over seventy-four years old now.

In an interview after the verdict was rendered Chief Hazen said now that Brockway was in the toils the Treasury Department would have less cause for anxiety, for Brockway was the most skillful and the most dangerous of all the counterfeiters. Had he been successful in the job he was caught at, a half million at least—perhaps much more—of the counterfeit money would be afloat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HUNTERS OF BIG GAME

HUNTING IN MANY LANDS. The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club. Editors—Theodore Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell. 8vo. New-York: The Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

Two capital editors are these, knowing what is "big hunting," and at the same time having appreciation and using discrimination as to what others have accomplished in the same field of sport. Then, too, these two gentlemen represent "the Boone and Crockett Club," whose aim is not by any means to glorify their particular prowess, but to propagate the idea that the big game, likewise the smaller game of this country, are to be preserved from the ruthless pot hunters. It is then as much due to this club as to any other association, that at last an act was passed by Congress to protect the Yellowstone National Park, and, what is more, to punish crimes and offenses within its borders. There is, too, another excellent work this club has carried out, and it is the incorporating of the New-York Zoological Society, for among the officers and members of that society may be found a large representation from this club. There are other directions where the club is trying to do its best, and one is to call the attention of the public to the preservation of the forest reservations. Your true sportsman, as it may be seen, is conservative, and thinks not alone for to-day, but has an eye toward conditions in the future.

It is not every hunter of big game who is a Selous, a hunter who looks on the charge of a lion with about the same amount of sang-froid as he would on the gambols of a colt. Nevertheless, Mr. W. A. Chanler is endowed with cool nerves and a steady hand. Mr. Chanler tells you how from Florida, and such minor sport as is found there, he went direct to Africa, and hunted in the Taveta forest—some 250 miles from the coast, and at the foot of Kilimanjaro. His battery consisted of an eight-bore, smooth, with a cartridge containing ten drams of powder and a two-ounce spherical ball; one .577 and an express .45 rifle, and a twelve-bore Paradox. In addition to these his attendant, George, carried a twelve-bore rifle and a handy Winchester of the model of 1886.

Mr. Chanler's first expedition was in the shallow waters of Lake Jipé, on a raft made of palm stems. His object was to get a shot at the hippos. As he left his African followers on the shore, they showed their appreciation by shouting these cheering words: "Look out for crocodiles! If master dies, who'll pay us?" There were many hippos—"the surface of the lake dotted here and there by spots, which soon resolved themselves into the black, boxlike heads of my game." The huge beasts seemed quite indifferent at the approach of the strange craft. A group of five hippos was approached to within 150 yards; then, with a snort, they faced the raft. The raftsmen seemed to have lost courage and wanted Mr. Chanler to make a retreat, but he urged the crew until within 100 yards, when he fired at the nearest animal; he missed, and then all of the hippos disappeared. When the sun rose, he counted fifty hippos, and taking a good sight at the nearest one, he fired, and knew the bullet had reached its mark. He fancied that he would bag that hippo, but it sank out of sight. Mr. Chanler writes: "I had not yet learned that the brain of these animals is very small, and that the only fatal shot is under the ear." Then the hippos seemed to have crowded him, for they were decidedly too near for comfort. Next, "slowly but steadily," Mr. Chanler felt that the frail raft was being lifted up. The boatmen yelled with terror. Evidently the hippo found he had made a mistake, and he left the bottom of the raft. Mr. Chanler had shot at three hippos and no dead animal was visible.

The sun was blazing hot, and the shore was sought. It was only some days afterward that our sportsman found out that there was of that colony of hippos in Lake Jipé a diminishing of numbers. His party had depended for some of their food on trade with the natives. Now nothing could induce these natives to barter their eatables for the most tempting of beads. The Taveta people were gorged with meat. They had eaten and were eating the three hippos Mr. Chanler had shot. Though Mr. Chanler did not reap the benefits of his efforts, it filled him, so he says, "with a certain satisfaction."

A day's march from Taveta gave Mr. Chanler his first acquaintance with a rhinoceros. Two of these brutes snorted and dashed past him, at a distance of fifty yards. He had his eight-bore, with its load of ten drams of powder and two-ounce spherical ball, and he fired, and following the game, saw a trail of blood, and almost tumbled over what he thought was a sleeping rhinoceros. Then he used his eight-bore again, but the animal never moved. The first shot had sufficed.

You may read in all the books that the African buffalo is decidedly the most dangerous of animals to tackle. He may tear down on you at sight, and if wounded and not absolutely crippled, will charge in a most furious manner. Mr. Chanler's gun bearer pointed and said "Mbogo"—and sure enough there stood between two bushes a solitary buffalo. Changing his .45 bore for the heavier, .577, when within eighty or ninety yards, the buffalo still looking vicious, Mr. Chanler fired, taking aim at the shoulder, and when the smoke had blown aside—there lay the hunter's first buffalo.

Anything more disagreeable and dangerous than a hunt for buffalo in its own covert can hardly be imagined. The brush is not more than ten feet high, and through this the animals have made runways innumerable—but the branches meet at a man's shoulders. These paths cross and recross in a labyrinthian way. Get caught in one of these paths of a charging buffalo, and there can be no escape. Into just such an ugly brush as this Mr. Chanler entered, and there was a charge of buffaloes, but they passed on, separating just at the place where stood Mr. Chanler. Then the Mohammedan follower said: "Ham del Allah"—"Praise be to God"—and our sportsman says he "began to understand why buffalo shooting in the brush has been always considered unsafe."

For a cure for nerves, the best thing known is the liver of a mountain sheep, only the prescription is Abernethian, because that liver must be derived from a mountain sheep of your own killing, and is not procurable at a butcher's stall. Mr. George H. Gould went to the Gulf of Cabes in search of his liver—and he got it fresh. The work was not easy, and many a mountain had to be scaled, and the man in search of liver had to do his best. He secured a head of a ram, which weighed thirty-five pounds when it was fresh and Mr. Gould was fresh, too, but, as he had to carry his trophy, before long that head, so he assured us, weighed 1,500 pounds.

Tiger hunting in India, as described by Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, is a swell affair, especially with such a high dignitary accompanying the hunt as was Sir Salar Jung, with a retinue of 500 men or more. Jungles were set on fire, and the beaters drove out the game. Our American was put in a ravine, and luck favored him, for out broke a tigress, and he let her have a ball from a No. 12 smooth bore, and she sickened and crawled back. Then the elephants were put on the tracks of the tigress, but she made no attempt to charge, and a second ball from the smooth bore and two from an express keeled her over. Next Mr. Elliott Roosevelt took a hunting trip after the gorale (a small mountain antelope like the chamois) and for bear, and he made his way to the mountains through Cashmere. The shikaris, or native hunters, seem to be fine fellows—quite up to sport and untiring. Besides gorale, Mr. Elliott Roosevelt got surows and tahrs, nondescript Asiatic varieties of the wild goat; then he bagged ibexes and had immense luck with bears, shooting as many as sixteen. The hard part of it was that the hunter's feet were badly cut and bruised, and finally he was taken ill; but he got well just as soon as he saw game. The end of this gentleman's performances came on his return home, when he went to Ceylon. It must be a great satisfaction to kill a rogue elephant, and just such a villain Mr. Elliott Roosevelt shot. It was tough work—the elephant charging and Mr. Elliott Roosevelt dodging until after a vast expenditure of cartridges one bullet found an entrance behind the eye, and there was a dead rogue elephant.

Wolf hunting in Russia, as Mr. Henry T. Allen saw it, is well described. A kennel is a mixed one, made up of from six to ten foxhounds and four to six pairs of wolfhounds, known as barzois. The regulation barzoi seems from the photograph to be a singularly handsome dog, with much of the greyhound in him. The foxhounds find the wolf and the barzois, held in leash, are slipped at the proper time, and kill the wolf, but not unaided. The huntsmen may have to intervene and dispatch the wolf with a knife. Mr. Allen says:

There is always a possibility that the dogs may loosen their hold or be thrown off just at the critical moment. But the greatest difficulty consists in the inability of the hounds to hold the wolf even when they have overtaken him.

The wolf is twice as heavy as the dog, and pound for pound he is stronger. The grit or courage of the barzoi is not to be questioned. The skill of the huntsman who has the dogs is remarkable. He will drop off of his horse and muzzle a wolf, and Mr. Allen tells of one who laid himself "prone down on an old wolf's head" and so muzzled her.

As a corollary to Russian wolf hunting Mr. Roger D. Williams writes about wolf coursing in our own West. The opportunity is given to compare the true American wolf with the Russian one. Of our two species the gray wolf, or timber wolf, and the prairie wolf, the coyote, the latter is a skulking, insignificant brute. As to the gray wolf, as he is found in Montana, Wyoming, or Arizona, while he is not as tall or leggy as the Russian, he is the heavier and more compact, and a much more formidable foe for dogs than his European relative. Of all the animals Mr. Williams has hunted, he considers the American wolf the hardest to capture or kill. He thinks that a full-grown wolf is anything but an easy victim. To hunt the wolf, to course him, requires men, horses, and dogs trained and disciplined for the purpose.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's latest hunting experiences, in 1893 and 1894, are neatly told. Antelope, where they once abounded, not far from his ranch, are by no means as abundant as they were. The only increase in the region of the Little Missouri has been in the wolves. Blacktail are not, however, diminishing. Where twenty were killed a dozen years ago for every one whitetail, now their numbers are about the same. The prong horn is getting scarcer, and so is the buffalo elk. As to his battery, Mr. Roosevelt has always been singular in his adhesion to the Winchester, and he uses a .45-90. As to penetration, perhaps more stress is laid on that than it actually deserves. "Shock is useless if it is gained at too great expense of penetration or accuracy." You may get flatness of trajectory, but if you are not accurate there is little use in it. We are rather conservative, and having been brought up in the school of the ancient small bore, with a long and solid bullet, and a fair charge of powder, we rather hang to that than to big bores, extra heavy powder, and hollow bullets. The Englishman believes more in a double-barreled rifle. We put our faith in a repeating arm. "Each type has some good qualities that the other lacks, and each has some defects." Then Mr. Theodore Roosevelt takes pleasure in noting what is Mr. Selous's favorite arm. It is a rifle close to the type of that used by us twenty-five years ago, of .45-calibre, with 75 grains of powder and a bullet of 350 grains. Mr. Roosevelt believes that we will even adopt a smaller calibre—one of .256 to .310—with 40 grains of powder, and a 200-grain bullet. But then the powder used to-day is a stronger substance than it was in former days. After all, there always is the personal equation which does the work, and so "the man behind the gun counts most."

To feed a bear on pies and use Ursus major or minor around a hotel as a scavenger seems hardly credible, but since the Yellowstone National Park has been protected, animal instincts have changed. Attracted by the food, the bears living around the hotels come out of the timber and devour the swill. They show the utmost indifference to human beings, but retain a predilection for pigs, and, but for a watchful Chinaman, might make a break for the pigsty. Fancy a cinnamon bear, quite as dangerous an animal as the grizzly, stalking around, only intent on eating slop, and a cow at a trough absolutely disputing the right of way with a bear, and finally driving him off. It is the beginning of the bears' domestication. Through protecting them in Yellowstone Park, there is now an abundance of elk and deer, and some buffalo—maybe as many as 200—are left. There are antelope and wild sheep even in the neighborhood of the stage roads, and constant travel does not seem to disturb them.

LITERARY NOTES

—Following the death of Alexander Macmillan, it is announced that the firm of Macmillan & Co. has been formed into a limited liability company, with a capital of £240,000. There are 1,400 6 per cent. preferred shares and 1,000 ordinary shares. The first Directors are Frederick Macmillan, G. A. Macmillan, M. C. Macmillan, and G. L. Craik.

—A memoir of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, the father of Maria Edgeworth, has been compiled from his letters by the Hon. Mr. Lionel Tollemache, and will soon be published in London.

—John Murray publishes in London the series called "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times."

—The French novelist and critic T. Bentzon (Madame Blanc) has written for the March Forum a paper on "Family Life in America," in which she declares that, with certain reservations, she shall be delighted to see French society become more and more Americanized. In her opinion, the type of the American family is very likely the one that will at last prevail. For the same number Edward Atkinson has written a paper on "The Cost of an Anglo-American War."

—In London is announced "Book Sales of the Year 1895," by Temple Scott, in which are given detailed descriptions of the most important books of the year sold at auction—a work similar in scope to Dodd, Mead & Co.'s admirable "American Book Prices Current." As an introduction the volume will contain an account of the present state of the second-hand book trade.

—A paper on "The Perils of Small Talk," showing the relations of slang and effortless speech to cerebral deterioration, has been written for the March Century by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton.

—A London paper says the shilling edition of William Watson's Armenian sonnets "has gone like wildfire." Within a week of publication 10,000 copies were sold.

—Since Alfred Austin was appointed Poet Laureate several thousand copies of his works have been sold, but the curious fact is noted that many more copies of his prose works than of his books of verse have had purchasers.

—"The Book of a Hundred Games," written by Mary White, is published by the Messrs. Scribner. Who can question the utility of such a compilation? Bring together your company of young people, and even of old ones, and, as host or hostess, how are you to amuse them? Whist and euchre tire at times. You cannot always dance, but with a hundred games there is provision ample for any number of merry evenings. Here are all the new varieties of games, and some are of exceptional merit. All the materials required, the "properties," so to call them, are presented. The direction all plain and explicit. The volume is certain to be found useful, and it will be the cause of many a good honest laugh in many homes.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

VISIONS AND SERVICE. Fourteen Discourses Delivered in College Chapels. By William Lawrence. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

INTER-STATE SUCCESSION IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Showing the Rights of the Living to the Property of Deceased Relatives Undisposed of by Valid Will. By Daniel S. Remsen. Third edition. 16mo. New-York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. $1.75.

THE CHILD-VOICE IN SINGING. Treated from a Physiological and a Practical Standpoint. By F. E. Howard. 8vo. New-York: Edgar S. Werner. $1.

FOR A NEW WEST SIDE PARK

Hearing on the Question of a Proper Site—School Trustee Spurgeon Did Not Finish His Speech.

A proper site for the new small park on the west side, for which the Legislature has authorized the expenditure of $1,000,000, was the subject of an interesting hearing before the Mayor and the other members of the Board of Street Opening yesterday.

Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, at Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue, urged that the block west of the seminary be used, as that site would practically give a clean sweep from the river to Ninth Avenue.

James A. Lynch opposed this site. He said it would be more of a benefit to the seminary than to the people.

J. V. S. Olcott, counsel for the seminary, accused Mr. Lynch of opposing the site because his father owns a large lumber yard on the block.

School Trustee George Spurgeon asked that the park be situated in the block bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

Mr. Spurgeon was telling how his "heart bled" for the poor little school children, when E. W. Tyler, who represents the G. W. Thedford estate, said:

"One moment, please. Hasn't your mother-in-law a house on that block?"

"Yes, my mother-in-law does own a house there," said Mr. Spurgeon, very earnestly. "I am glad that this matter has come up. The old lady is very old—"

"That's not to her discredit," chimed in some one, at which there was a great laugh.

"Now, gentlemen, don't laugh, I beg you," pleaded Mr. Spurgeon. "It is true I married her daughter. She is the youngest of four children. The old lady made a will—"

"I don't think we want to hear about your mother-in-law's will," interrupted the Mayor.

"But, Sir, there has been an aspersion cast upon me," said Mr. Spurgeon. "I want to set myself right. I would not live there. My wife got her interest out of her property, and we moved away, and only last night she said to me, 'George,' says she—"

Mr. Spurgeon could not continue on account of the laughter, and after making several attempts he finally sat down.

The decision on the site question was postponed for a week, after other speakers had been heard, and meanwhile the Corporation Counsel will decide whether the city can spend more than $1,000,000 for the park.

SMALL PARKS ON THE EAST SIDE

Meeting of the Committee to Select Sites—One Block That It Is Proposed Might Be Used.

The committee to select sites for small parks on the east side, south of Fourth Street and east of the Bowery, met in the Mayor's office yesterday. Controller Fitch, Commissioner of Public Works Collis, and President Cruger of the Park Board represented the Board of Street Opening, and J. B. Reynolds, the Rev. John B. Devins, Arthur C. Kimber, Jacob A. Riis, and Dr. Jane E. Robbins were present for the Advisory Board.

The Rev. Mr. Devins said in a report that six sites had been carefully considered of property which might be converted into a park in case the board approved the choice. While it was fully understood that work on only one park was to be begun this year, the provisions of the Gilder law allowed two or more to be selected within three years.

The object of the law, Mr. Devins said, was twofold—breathing places for the poor of the crowded east side and destruction of slum property, especially rear tenements if possible, in securing the breathing places. The Tenement House Commission, of which Richard Watson Gilder was Chairman, urged the demolition of "dangerous and unsanitary houses."

Mr. Devins said that one site which met these requirements was the block bounded by Stanton, Pitt, East Houston, and Willett Streets. Not a block on the east side contained so few buildings that would be a loss if destroyed. In the opinion of the committee, many of them should be wiped out. The population is about 1,000 to the acre. This block is known as the "Bone Alley" block.

In case the Board of Street Opening decided to take two blocks, the committee recommended the block east, bounded by Willett, Stanton, Sheriff, and East Houston Streets, or the one west, bounded by Stanton, Ridge, East Houston, and Pitt Streets. But the "Bone Alley" block was required primarily, and either of the other two could be acquired later.

President Cruger said that he would inspect the blocks.

Mr. Kimber thought the blocks referred to were too far east, and he differed with the other members of the committee on that point. He said the blocks between Norfolk and Clinton, and Rivington and Stanton would be central. He also said that a central position, accessibility, and economy dictated his choice.

Controller Fitch said he would look into the assessed value of the different blocks and report at the next meeting.

The Trouble in School No. 51.

The School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward met yesterday morning in Grammar School No. 69, in West Fifty-fourth Street, to consider the testimony presented at previous meetings in connection with the trouble in Grammar School No. 51. The complaints of tyranny made by the pupils against Principal Ray and the charges of insubordination made by the Principal against Teacher W. H. Nammack have been thoroughly investigated.

At the conclusion of the meeting yesterday Trustee Hertz said there had undoubtedly been insubordination in the school, but that the Trustees had decided not to make the full text of their decision public until after they had submitted a report to the Board of Education.

To Testify Against Clerks in the Mint.

Superintendent Andrew Mason of the Assay Office started for Carson City yesterday to testify in the case of the Government against several former clerks in the mint at that place. A shortage of $50,000 was found at the mint. Mr. Mason went there to investigate as the Government expert. Several indictments have since been found. Mr. Mason will testify regarding the discoveries made in his investigation.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Bigelow and McHenry Confirmed as Northern Pacific Receivers.

JUDGE LACOMBE DECIDES A MOTION

The Resignations of Receivers Oakes, Payne and Rouse Accepted in This District—New Receivers are to Give Bonds.

The resignations of Thomas F. Oakes Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad were accepted for this United States judicial district by Judge Lacombe yesterday. Late in the afternoon the following decision was handed down:

"In view of the order heretofore made by Mr. Justice Brown, while assigned to this circuit, I am prepared to sign an order in similar form to that made in the court of so-called primary jurisdiction, consolidating the two Northern Pacific suits, accepting resignations of the old receivers, and appointing the new ones, but with a clause providing that there shall be kept within this jurisdiction a sum of money not less than $100,000, to provide for the claims of any creditors here, and further providing for the service of papers upon such receivers in any case begun here. Inasmuch as the new receivers are non-residents, and this court has, therefore, no means of enforcing their compliance with the above terms by personal process, they should give bonds in the sum of $100,000."

By this decision Judge Lacombe signifies his intention to confirm the appointment of Frank G. Bigelow and Edward W. McHenry as receivers in place of the Messrs. Oakes, Payne, and Rouse, resigned. This has already been concurred in by all excepting the Judges of the State of Washington, and the matter will be argued in that district before Judges Hanford and Gilbert in Seattle on March 2.

Herbert B. Turner, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, made the motion for the confirmation of the appointment, previously made by Judge Jenkins of Wisconsin, of Messrs. Bigelow and McHenry.

Silas W. Pettit, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, said that he did not oppose the appointment of Bigelow and McHenry. On the contrary, he asked that they be confirmed as receivers, together with R. M. Galloway and Andrew F. Burleigh.

The second mortgage bondholders of the road were represented by E. Nathan of Cardozo & Nathan, who argued in favor of the appointment of but two receivers.

Under a previous order by Judge Lacombe the old receivers have yet to file their accounts in this district. It is stated that they have expended over $50,000 in legal expenses.

PACIFIC ROADS INQUIRY.

C. P. Huntington Answers Some of Senator Morgan's Questions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Morgan resumed his examination of C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Company, before the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee this morning, taking as the basis of his questions the report of the United States Pacific Railroad Commission, which examined into the whole subject in 1887—Messrs. Littler and Anderson making the majority report and ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania the minority report.

Mr. Huntington was in a mood to repel being driven to the wall, and he resented with some show of asperity what he supposed to be reflections on his veracity implied in some of the questions put to him. He denied that himself, Stanford, Hopkins, and Crocker had made an enormous fortune, or even an undue profit, out of the operations of the Construction and Finance Company, asserting that when the work was all done and paid for—half in cash and half in stock of the Central Pacific—the Construction and Finance Company was not able to pay its debts. It was only when the Central Pacific stock depreciated, as it did largely in a few years, that the Construction and Finance Company realized large profits. Taking into consideration all the work and anxiety that he had gone through for twenty years in building the road and in establishing it on a successful basis, he declared that himself and his associates were not sufficiently remunerated.

On being pressed to name the amount of his personal profit, Mr. Huntington finally put it at "not more than three or four million dollars."

"That is pretty good pay for twenty years' work," Senator Morgan remarked.

"No, not for the work we did," said Mr. Huntington.

In the course of the examination, Mr. Huntington was asked this question by Senator Morgan: "Then you are entirely indifferent to public opinion, are you?"

"The fact of it is," was the answer, given in a quiet, indifferent manner, "that, so long as there is one man in the world to think well of me, I do not look beyond him to the balance of the human race, because I would not exchange the good opinion of that one man for the opinion of the whole human race."

"You would take the opinion of that one man?" Senator Morgan observed.

"Yes; I would take the opinion of C. P. Huntington," said that gentleman.

"Then you must be a happy man," Senator Morgan remarked, sarcastically, "considering how much C. P. Huntington thinks of you."

The committee adjourned until Friday, the 28th.

Rate Cutting in the West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, who had intended to adjourn their meeting because Chairman Morrison wanted to go to Washington to his sick wife, remained in session yesterday, as Mrs. Morrison was reported much better. Attorneys and Traffic Managers for half a dozen big railroads appeared before the commission, prepared to make apologies and explanations for rate cutting, to shift the responsibility on each other's shoulders, and to accept the censure of the commission. There was no formal complaint lodged against the roads, the commission really being the complainant. Last October the Colorado roads became involved in a rate war, which brought the tariff on coal from $3.20 to $1 a ton, new schedules being made hourly. For this irregularity the offending lines—the Atchison, Rock Island, Burlington, Union Pacific, and Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association, were called to account, while the Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and Alton were required to appear before the commission to make explanations as to their connection with the cutting business.

The Atchison attorneys said Chairman Aldace F. Walker, who was then a receiver, would answer for their road at the adjourned hearing in Washington. All the roads summoned loaded the burden of responsibility on the Northwestern, which began to cut the rate, and the other lines "went it one better," as Chairman Morrison expressed it. "If the commission had made a rate of $1 a ton," said Mr. Morrison, "you would have denounced it as an act of spoliation, unjust, a usurpation, a confiscation, and such other terms as you fellows know well how to use when you think some one is hurting you."

Opposed to the Trolley.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A definite expression was obtained yesterday at a meeting here of the Highway Commissioners of Rye as to the opinion of each one on the question of a trolley line from Port Chester to White Plains. Commissioners Charles Stanley of Rye village and J. Henry Clark of King Street declared they were in favor of granting a franchise for such a road through Rye. Commissioner Charles Brennecke of Rye Neck declared himself unalterably opposed to granting franchises along highways to any trolley company, and submitted his reasons in writing. Mr. Brennecke said he would never give his consent, and that the Highway Commissioners had no right to grant franchises without fair compensation. He stated also that the Commissioners were pledged to preserve the highways of Rye in a safe condition, and were elected for that purpose, and that it was their duty to keep the trolley out of the town of Rye.

Point of Rocks Tunnel.

A locomotive behind which was a flatcar backed down on the tracks of the Jersey Junction Railroad to the Waldo Avenue yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, early yesterday morning, and within a few minutes men were shoveling dirt upon the car. This marked the resumption of work on the much-disputed Point of Rocks tunnel, over which the two railroads have been at war for a long time. It is not believed that there will be any further developments in the case, as it is improbable that the Pennsylvania Road will take any further steps to fight the building of the tunnel. The action of Chancellor McGill in deciding the company in contempt of court, and threatening drastic measures if there is any attempt by the company to interfere with his decrees, will probably prevent any further trouble.

Long Branch Trolley Fight.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company this afternoon succeeded in gaining a right of way through lands of Myer Jonasson at West End, thereby giving that company the right to connect its road at that point. The Commissioners, Jacob Steinbach, David S. Crater, and W. W. Conover, appointed by Chief Justice Beasley, under condemnation proceedings brought by the trolley company, agreed on a valuation of the land and damages sustained to Mr. Jonasson. They gave Mr. Jonasson $5,000, $2,000 for the land and $3,000 damages. Mr. Jonasson, through his counsel, T. V. Arrowsmith, will fight the award. Proceedings have already been begun and will be argued next Tuesday. Mr. Jonasson claims that the entire proceedings are illegal.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The announcement was made yesterday that on March 1 the Western Passenger Association will extend its territory to include all the Utah-Colorado lines. Ogden and Spanish Fork will then be the western limits of the association. To overcome the objections of the Colorado Midland and Rio Grande Western to joining the association, the trans-Missouri Committee lines have agreed for themselves and connections to go out of the Idaho and Montana business in either direction, via Colorado common points and Ogden, over their lines west of the Missouri.

—A formal transfer of the franchises and property of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad Company to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, and the Lehigh Valley assumed the management of the road. Previous to the formal transfer President George S. Edgell and Vice President Henry W. Maxwell of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern resigned, and President E. P. Wilbur and Vice President Charles Hartshorn of the Lehigh Valley were elected in their places.

—Direct railroad communication between Chicago and Savannah, Ga., with double track and easy grades is promised by the proposed extension of the Black Diamond Railroad system of Tennessee to the Atlantic and the Southeast. If the expectations of Col. Albert E. Boone, President of the road, be realized the distance between Chicago and Savannah will be reduced to 1,015 miles.

—Although the Iowa Central is not a member of the Western Passenger Association, it has applied to Chairman Caldwell for relief in the matter of the Grand Army ticket-limit agreement for the St. Paul encampment. The Chairman could not grant relief under the circumstances, but the road will make the same time extension as the Great Western and two other lines.

—It is reported that the Interoceanic Railway of Mexico, which runs from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, is to undergo a financial reorganization in consequence of the low price of silver. The existing 6 per cent. debentures are to be divided into 4 per cent. debenture bonds, and 7 per cent. A and B debenture stock.

—At Washington, Ind., last Thursday, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York filed suit against the Evansville and Richmond Railway Company to foreclose a mortgage held by bondholders amounting to over $1,000,000.

—The Southern Pacific has again intimated that it would like a conference on the question of its proposed membership in the Western Immigrant Clearing House, and arrangements are being made for a meeting in Chicago next week.

—Articles of incorporation of the Kingston and Lake Katrine Railroad Company were filed in Albany yesterday. This company has $100,000 capital, and proposes to build a road from Kingston to Lake Katrine.

—John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

WHY HE OPPOSES THE PAVEY BILL

Mr. Maclay Urges It Would Result in Undesirable School Commissioners.

Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education, said yesterday he hoped the Pavey bill to abolish the School Trustee system would not become a law.

"It is argued," he said, "that the present school law is a Tammany Hall scheme. This is a mistake. My uncle drew up the bill on which the present school system is founded, and Tammany Hall had nothing to do with it. The School Trustees represent the people and the idea of government by the people. The work they have to perform is enormous, and if it is to be thrown upon the Board of Education, the result will be that many able men will decline to serve as School Commissioners.

"As another inevitable result of a change it will be necessary to establish a paid School Commission, for the work will be too great for business men to devote their time to it for nothing. The moment a paid commission is established, good men will drop out and the position of School Commissioner will no longer be an honorable one, but one sought for by every little politician in the city. There was a time when the Board of Aldermen was composed of dignified and respected members of the community, and when it was considered an honor to be an Alderman of this city, but as soon as a salary was attached to the office it lost its dignity and degenerated into an office for which every district heeler was a candidate. The Board of Education will be affected in the same way if a change is made."

Grand Jurymen Visit the Tombs.

The members of the Grand Jury paid a visit to the Tombs yesterday, and made a tour of the prison under the escort of Warden Van Decarr.

They examined the food given to the prisoners, the cells in which two and three prisoners are confined, and the sanitary arrangements of the place.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will, on adjourning, make the usual presentment condemning the City Prison.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair and warmer, winds becoming southwesterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, increasing cloudiness; warmer, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, cloudy and threatening, probably followed by rain at night, warmer, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, cloudy, with showers, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. MISSOURI, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by showers at night, warmer in southern and eastern portions, southeasterly winds. KANSAS, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by showers at night, winds becoming easterly. COLORADO and NEW-MEXICO, fair, but partly cloudy weather, variable winds. NEBRASKA and WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, fair, southwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair weather, cooler in western portion, westerly winds.

An area of high pressure still covers the Central Valleys and lake regions, extending southward to the Gulf, and embracing the Southern and Middle Atlantic coast. The western edge of the late storm is still apparent in New-England. A fresh storm covers the Western Canadian Provinces, and is moving steadily eastward. No precipitation of amount is reported in any portion of the country, and the weather is generally clear, except in the Southwest, where there is an increasing cloudiness, and the first indication of a coming storm. The cold wave has pushed on to the extreme South, freezing weather having reached the East Gulf coast and Northern Florida. The temperature has risen throughout the Central Valleys, the lake regions and the West, although it is still far below the normal in all districts east of the Mississippi. Fair weather will continue Saturday in the Atlantic coast districts, the Ohio Valley, the lake regions and the Northwest. Cloudy and threatening weather is indicated in the Southwest, probably followed by rain. The temperature will rise in all parts of the country, except the Central slope and Southern Florida.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear," is the motto for ordinary soaps.

Ivory Soap is always in sight and is not wasting at the bottom of the tub.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

SUIT AGAINST COMMODORE GERRY

Margaret Linbeck Wants $50,000 for Alleged False Arrest in Newport, R. I.—Her Story of a Robbery.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry appeared yesterday before Justice Giegerich and a jury in Trial Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, as defendant in an action brought against him by Margaret Linbeck to recover $50,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment.

Miss Linbeck was employed as maid for the eldest daughter of Commodore Gerry, and she alleges that she was wrongfully accused of stealing some diamond pins, a pearl bracelet, and a diamond and emerald ring. The jewels were stolen on Aug. 17, 1893, from Commodore Gerry's cottage at Newport, R. I.

Commodore Gerry denies that there was any malice in the examination of the plaintiff, and says that there were reasonable grounds for what was done in Newport in the matter.

In the proceedings for securing a jury De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Commodore Gerry, asked each talesman if he knew that Commodore Gerry is President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and a Director in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Each talesman was then asked if he had any prejudice against the societies. None of the talesman seemed to have to Mr. Gerry or the societies named.

In opening the case for the plaintiff, Edwin Tallaferro told how as a young girl his client had raised herself from the position of a cook to that of maid, how she had served with credit in aristocratic families in England, and how she had established her parents in a shop in London. After her arrest and release in Newport, he said, his client was so harshly treated in Commodore Gerry's house that she threw up her situation. Later, he said, Mr. Gerry sent Richards, the policeman who had arrested the maid, to his client with $60, being $35 more than was due her. She accepted the money, but refused to give a receipt in full. Still later Richards offered her $22.50, and told her she ought to return to England, as she would have no show in the courts of this country.

Miss Linbeck testified in her own behalf. She told of meeting Mr. Gerry in London in 1893, through an advertisement she had published. Mrs. Gerry, she said, made inquiries of Lady Jane Douglass, her former employer, and then employed her. She said she did not hear of the robbery at Newport until four days after it occurred. She said she had hidden the jewels in the sleeves of Miss Gerry's dresses. Some of the boxes she saw in Miss Gerry's sleeves after the robbery. Miss Linbeck said she was absent from the Gerry house from 3 to 4 o'clock on the day of the robbery. She denied emphatically that she had taken any of the jewels or had any knowledge as to who stole them.

Mr. Tallaferro produced an unopened letter which the plaintiff said had been found in the bottom of her trunk, then placed it in his pocket, and proceeded to examine Miss Linbeck as to her treatment by the Gerry family. She said her treatment had been unkind.

Mr. Talaiferro again produced the unopened letter and asked the witness:

"When you wrote this letter addressed to yourself on the night after the search, had you given your mind to the thought of self-destruction?"

"Yes; I had decided—"

"I object," exclaimed De Lancey Nicoll.

After considerable argument Justice Giegerich ruled out the question and answer. Mr. Tallaferro leaned forward and spoke to Justice Giegerich in a whisper so low that the Justice did not hear what was said, and Mr. Nicoll, who was standing near, said: "Your Honor, Col. Taliaferro says he is ill."

Upon being assurred by Col. Taliaferro that he was suddenly taken ill, Justice Giegerich adjourned the case until Monday at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

HERMAN'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Justice Keogh Opens Court at an Unusual Hour for New-Yorkers.

The trial of Louis Herman, who shot and killed his wife on July 17, 1895, at 304 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, was begun yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock before Justice Keogh, in the Criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

Herman is the prisoner who made the complaint which led to the discharge of Warden Fallon of the Tombs. He is an ex-convict, and killed his wife soon after leaving the penitentiary, where he served a term for stealing.

Justice Keogh, who comes from Westchester county, and was assigned by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to this department to relieve the too busy Justices, wanted to open court at 8:30 o'clock.

"That is too early, your Honor," said Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, when the proposition was made to him.

"We do it up in Westchester," said the Justice.

"But that is a country habit, your Honor, and the people of New-York do not get up so early."

"If they do it in the country they can do it here," replied Justice Keogh.

"We could not get the jurors nor the witnesses down here so early," replied Mr. McIntyre.

"If you issue subpoenas for them they will be here, or we will know the reason why," said the Justice, in a determined tone.

Justice Keogh finally consented to open court at 9:30 o'clock each day.

When court opened yesterday there were only twenty talesmen out of the usual panel of fifty, present. Talesmen began to straggle in by twos and threes after 9:30 o'clock.

A jury was secured, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre made the opening address.

Policeman Johnson told of Herman's arrest, and of the autopsy. Mrs. Werman, mother of the dead woman, told of her long acquaintance with the prisoner.

The court was then adjourned.

Vanderbilt Allen Sued for Alimony.

Mrs

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co., Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany. Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	6
Apartments To Let	12	Instruction	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	11	Legal Notices	11
Bankers' Cards	11	New Publications	5
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted	7	New-Jersey Property	12
City Flats To Let	12	New Publications	12
City Houses To Let	12	Pianos and Organs	7
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Proposals	11
Country Houses To Let	12	Public Notices	12
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
Dancing	7	Referees' Notices	12
Deaths	5	Religious Notices	7
Dividends	11	Special Notices	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	7
Financial	11	To Let for Business Purposes	12
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	7
Help Wanted	6	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S — Gismonda—8:00. Matinée—Camille—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burman—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Mavourneen — 8:10. Matinée.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Das Gluck im Winkle—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—9:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
The Booths Have Withdrawn.
Report Favoring Consolidation.
The Mayor on Care of the Insane.
Silver Senators and the Tariff.
Caracas Enjoys a Bullfight.
Gold Reserve Above $100,000,000.
Transvaal Projecting Freedom.
The Ninth Regiment "Stag" Dance.
Miss Helen Kingsland Engaged.
England for Joint Commission.
Morgan's War Scare All Over.

Page 2
The Senate Majority Outgeneraled.
Big Dry Dock at Erie Basin.
The Counterfeiters Convicted.
Wheelmen's Racing Board Chairman
Cornell Wins the Debate.

Page 3
Review of New Publications.
News of the Railroads.
Sites for Small East Side Parks.
Suit Against Commodore Gerry.

Page 5
Spain's Debts for Cuba.
Dinner of the Harvard Club.
Fitzsimmons Defeats Maher.
Prussian Insurance Companies Barred.
Dinner to Men from Cripple Creek, Col.

Page 6
Dogs that Won Prizes.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 8
Banquet of Newspaper Publishers.
News of Greater New-York.
The Social World.
Problems in the Statistics.
To Close the Police Lodgings.

Page 9
Prisons and Their Needs.
Meeting in Behalf of Colored Students.
The Gregory Murder Trial.
No Light on Eglau's Murder.
Lenten Lectures for Charity.
Mrs. Kelso Recovering from Her Wounds
Gunning Divorce Case Closed.
Washington's Birthday Celebrations.

Page 10
The Financial Markets.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.

Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.

A Theatrical Subsidy in Bordeaux.

The Municipal Council of Bordeaux has given a subsidy of 12,000f. to the Théâtre des Arts, subject to the following conditions: Twenty popular performances for which only orchestra stalls and boxes may be reserved, the other seats being accessible to first-comers; two gala performances per month; performances of six plays in a year written by natives of Bordeaux or of its department.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M	33	11	14
6 A. M	33	12	15
9 A. M	35	15	16
12 M	37	17	20
4 P. M	42	19	22
6 P. M	41	18	20
9 P. M	36	16	17
12 P. M	34	14	17

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....17.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....16.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MAN WE HONOR.

The memory of WASHINGTON wears well. It has one supreme element of vitality. At any time an American citizen can ask himself: "What would WASHINGTON do were he living?" and can, if he knows how to seek it, get an answer that is worth studying. The great soldier and still greater citizen did not leave behind him a brilliant story which men will search that they may be startled into wonder by strange developments of the human faculties or amazed by the eccentricities of fate bringing rare opportunities for the exercise of rare powers. It is simply the story of a well-bred country gentleman, doing the duty that seemed nearest and plainest with patient judgment and with all the energy and skill he could command. The times in which his lot was cast seem to us now, with our schooling and association, stirring and trying, but the war of independence was not greater than the war for the Union, the work of making a Constitution was not more difficult than that of reconstruction, the questions that vexed the first President were no more serious or of wider import than those that present themselves to the latest President. What distinguished WASHINGTON in his day has always brought distinction and will always bring it—extraordinary loyalty to duty, firm courage in performing it, candor, honesty, unselfishness in determining it.

The memory of WASHINGTON suffered for a long time from the temper and style of the writers who assumed the task of perpetuating it. When he needed money for supplies at Cambridge he wrote to a friend in the Continental Congress that the amount sent him "would not be a flea bite." And one of his biographers reports him as writing that the amount was "totally inadequate." This is the key to the false perspective of his biographies. His own style, in formal documents, was stiff with the conventions of the Queen Anne literature with which reading men of his day were most familiar. He had little gift of expression. The luminous simplicity of HAMILTON, the intellectual audacity of JEFFERSON, the witty wisdom of FRANKLIN, the polished and biting cynicism of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS were as impossible to him as his own soundness of judgment and essential openness of mind would have been to most of them. But if his way of speaking and writing and his deportment would now appear as priggish as would his well-combed wig and his unwrinkled silk stockings, what he said or wrote or did is easily understood and is of the sort that wins the deep trust of men in all ages. And his actual expressions, as we now have them in his correspondence, were far more direct, homely, and full of force than the remarkable Sparksese in which, for the most part, they were known until Mr. FORD's edition of his Letters appeared.

Doubtless there will never be a rage for studying his life in detail and writing of it such as breaks out from time to time as to NAPOLEON. Though there is still much to be brought out and collated that would be both instructive and lively, the main lines of his portrait as it will exist in the minds of Americans are fixed. As a Nation we need not regret that they will be unchanged. He appears now, and will more and more appear as he is compared with his successors in public life, the leader, with an extraordinary share of the common virtues and qualities. He came nearer to filling the measure of honesty and fidelity and disinterested patriotism which his times and his position demanded than any of his associates, nearer than all but one of those who have followed him. Probably as a military commander his gifts were more rare and his achievements, considering his means, his objects, and the enemy he fought, more unusual than is generally understood. But it was the civilian in the commander that was of the greatest value, and the qualities of the civilian he carried into the Presidency. They made his real and lasting fame. They remain to-day what they were a hundred years since, practically the standard of American citizenship. The more faithfully the standard is applied the better for the Nation he loved so tenderly and served so truly.

CONSOLIDATION AND PLATT.

It would be childish to treat a matter of so much importance to this city and the communities tributary to it as the proposed consolidation with sole reference to PLATT and his supposed designs. If the consolidation is a desirable thing for the people and the interests immediately concerned, as we believe it is, every proper step toward its accomplishment should be sustained, and wherever a Platt design which is inconsistent with sound methods shows itself, that should be attacked, and not the whole undertaking. We are not disposed to admit that nothing can be accomplished except in his way, and that we have no choice but to submit to him or abandon all our plans for civic progress.

Believing the consolidation of the cities on the two sides of the East River, with their suburban environment, into one grand municipality, to be of immense importance to the future development, prosperity, and good government of the whole metropolitan area, we can see no sense in being frightened out of it lest PLATT should so get the start of its three millions of people as to bestride it like a Colossus. An able commission, created six years ago, after a thorough investigation, reported in favor of this undertaking, and the people whose affair it is voted to go on with it. The commission then proposed to the Legislature that it be vested with the necessary authority to prepare legislation to effect the purpose, and submit it for amendment.

We have not got beyond that point yet, but there is no reason for stopping because PLATT proposes to "boss" the undertaking. The Lexow sub-committee has made a report changing the terms of the commission bill in only one important respect. The old commission originally consisted of thirteen members, including the State Engineer and Surveyor, six members appointed by Gov. HILL, and one each by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Boards of Supervisors of Westchester, Queens, Kings, and Richmond Counties. There are now four vacancies in that body, and we doubt if one citizen in a thousand could give the names of three of the remaining members.

The amended bill proposes a new commission of fifteen, to consist of the President of the old one, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General of the State, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, and nine other members to be appointed by the Governor. Now, whether the proposed change would be good or bad depends upon the kind of appointments Gov. MORTON would make. Unfortunately, he has not shown the independence of PLATT that would be becoming in his place and would command general confidence, but is it to be assumed that he, a prominent citizen of New-York and largely interested in its well-being, would not appoint men as fit for this work as those appointed by Gov. HILL? He could appoint as many of the active members of the present commission as he saw fit, and so retain the advantage of their experience, and we are not ready to believe that he would pack the commission with Platt men. If he should, and they attempted to carry out any Platt schemes, then the attack should be directed upon their work.

We see no very serious objection to the commission as proposed in the amended bill. But it is said that PLATT and his men in the Legislature propose to follow this measure with others establishing State Police and Health Commissions in the metropolitan area, in advance of the actual consolidation, and in preparation for it. Any such project as that should be fought vigorously as soon as it is presented. It was a proposal of the present commission a year ago that consolidation be declared in name and boundary at once, and that "the framework of unification" be vivified "by the immediate setting in motion of the executive Departments of Police and Health," but it did not propose State Commissions. It declared itself unreservedly for local self-government on a "solid and permanent basis," and if consolidation is to be deferred till Jan. 1, 1898, all preparation of administrative machinery should be left for the commission to work out. Friends of the Greater New-York project should accept the commission, and insist upon leaving to it unimpaired the task for which it is created. Any partisan or personal designs of PLATT, or of any politician, which are inconsistent with sound methods should be attacked and killed whenever and however they may appear, but dread of them should not lead us to give up all "enterprises of great pith and moment."

THE SILVER TERRITORIES.

We are not surprised to find The Chicago Inter Ocean complaining because the present Congress has failed thus far to pass bills for the admission of Arizona and New-Mexico to the Union of States. That journal, which may fairly be called the leading McKinley-Republican paper of the West, has also acquired some notoriety as the organ of the author of "Coin's Financial School," and it desires, we suppose, to promote the "cause" of free silver in all available ways. It also serves assiduously the interests of Mr. MCKINLEY.

The House Committee on Territories refused, on the 12th inst., by a vote of 6 to 5, to report the Arizona bill. On the 19th this action was reconsidered. But there is an understanding, it is said, that the question shall not be touched again during this session, and that both the Arizona bill and the New-Mexico bill, with the bill for Oklahoma, shall lie peacefully on the committee's table until adjournment.

The Chicago Inter Ocean can see no "valid cause" which should prevent the admission of Arizona and New-Mexico. Delegate MURPHY of Arizona asserts that his Territory "has all the requirements," prominent among these being "an area of 113,000 square miles," "a climate marvelous for its health-giving and restorative conditions," and "an unbroken forest" larger than any which can be found in any other Territory or any State. "The incidental silver question involved" he regards as one of scarcely any importance.

In this, however, a large majority of the people of the United States do not agree with him. The three proposed States would send six Silver men to the Senate. Let us look at some comparisons suggested by the latest Federal census. There are nine States which cast in the Senate a few days ago eighteen votes for free-silver coinage. They hold just 20 per cent. of the Senate seats, but have only about 3 per cent. of the country's population. These States are Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado. Their population by the census of 1890 was only 1,811,030, or only 2.89 per cent. of the whole. Their votes in the Senate are eighteen, or 20 per cent. of the whole number. Their entire population in 1890 was less than one-third of the population (5,997,853) of the one State of New-York, but they have in the Senate eighteen votes to New-York's two. It may be said that the population of these States is larger now than it was in 1890. Well, upon the basis of the latest estimates we find that they have only 3.02 per cent. of the entire population, and that the number is still less than one-third of the number of the people of New-York.

It is now proposed that three new States of the same kind shall be made, and it is admitted that their Senators would be free-silver coinage men. Let us see how this change would affect the comparisons. The twelve States would have twenty-four Senators, or just 25 per cent. of the entire number of ninety-six; by the census of 1890 they would have only 3.33 per cent. of the entire population, and about one-third (2,086,077 as against 5,997,853) of the population of New-York, which would have only two votes against their twenty-four. Upon the basis of the latest estimates the population of the twelve would be only 3.77 per cent. of the whole, and, being much less than half of the population of New-York, would, as we have said, hold twenty-four Senate seats as compared with that State's two.

The influence exercised upon legislation, directly and indirectly, by the nine States we have mentioned has been extremely injurious to the Nation, owing mainly to the power exerted in the Senate by their 3 per cent. of the population, casting 20 per cent. of the whole number of votes. It would be the greatest folly to give this element six votes more and thus to increase its percentage of Senate votes to twenty-five, representing less than 4 per cent. of the people.

THE FRENCH CRISIS POSTPONED.

The more facts come to light about the Ministerial crisis in France the more it becomes clear that the Senate in opposing the Ministry was playing a patriotic and useful part, and it is a great pity that that part has been abandoned. It is not without significance that the question about which the two chambers have differed, and which has come to the point of rupture between them, should be a question of the administration of the Department of Justice, nor that it should concern the administration of the railways in the South of France, which have for a long time presented the materials of a scandal which only keen management on the part of the Ministry has prevented from becoming overt.

It has been for some time a question how a Radical Ministry could sustain itself in the Chamber of Deputies, which, like the House of Commons, has the initiative in setting up and in pulling down Ministries, when it is perfectly well known that not more than a third of the members of the Chamber were chosen as Radicals or as Socialists. The Bourgeois Cabinet represents Radicalism and Socialism, and it represents nothing else, and yet it enjoys the support of a Chamber the majority of which does not represent these things. How is this to be accounted for? Our London correspondent has suggested that it might be accounted for by the fact that the Ministry was able to blackmail the majority of the Chamber of Deputies. This is a blunt way of putting it, but as the facts are accumulated, it seems to be none too blunt to fit them.

The instrument of blackmail is alleged to be the Department of Justice. The Minister in charge of that department found, it appears, that one of his subordinates, who had been appointed "juge d'instruction," or, as we should say, prosecuting officer, in connection with the affairs of the Southern railways, was pushing his inquiries to a point that might disturb a large number of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, upon whose Parliamentary support the Ministry relied. Now, however convenient it might be to know all the facts inculpating these legislators, and to hold the facts suspended over the legislators as a guarantee of their political support, it is plain that as soon as the facts were published by authority or made the basis of criminal procedures, the Ministry would lose its hold upon these legislators. Accordingly, the magistrate who was proceeding to unearth rascality without fear or favor found himself so obstructed and hampered by his chief, the Minister of Justice, that he was forced to offer his resignation, and gave the reasons for it in a letter which has not yet been published. He was immediately succeeded, in defiance, it is said, of custom, if not of law, by an examiner who was supposed to be more amenable to political considerations.

These were the facts that were brought out in the debate of the Senate on the 12th of February. In the course of the debate one of the Senators observed that the "political exploitation" of the scandals in connection with the Southern railroads had been "more scandalous than the scandals themselves." That seems to be a well-warranted conclusion. The Senate at least adopted it, and voted, once unanimously and once by 161 to 67, against the stand taken by the Ministry. Meanwhile, the Chamber of Deputies, which might be expected to be politically hostile to the Ministry, has sustained it by a vote of confidence, on the day following the debate in the Senate, of 326 to 43, and this vote was followed by another on Thursday of 309 to 185.

Yesterday, however, the courage of the Senate gave way. M. DE MOLE, the Senator for Saône-et-Loire, who had led the fight against the Cabinet and the Chamber of Deputies, withdrew the "interpellation" of which he had given notice, declaring that the "Senate had decided not to provoke a crisis." If this action be due to the influences apparently prevailing in the Chamber, the peril to the republic is very serious. Confusion is bad; corruption is far worse.

DISCOURAGING INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

One of the suspicious things about Senator RAINES's bill proposing amendments to what is called the ballot law is the fact that it contains in full the sections of the election law which it is proposed to amend, without indicating the changes in the usual way. The effect is to conceal those changes, unless one makes a close comparison of the bill with the present law.

Among the changes proposed, of which just complaint is made, are those which are intended to discourage and hinder third party and independent nominations. Under the law as it stands any party can nominate by convention and have a place on the ballot which cast 10,000 votes in the State at the last election, or 1 per cent. of the vote in any civil division for which nominations are made. Under a proposed amendment it must have cast 20,000 in the State, and no separate provision is made for local nominations at all. A party which did not cast 20,000 votes for a State ticket cannot nominate local candidates by primary or convention, no matter how many votes it may have had in a town or an Assembly district.

The number of signatures required for a certificate of independent nominations for the whole State is increased from 3,000 to 6,000, and a new requirement is made that at least fifty of these shall be subscribed in each county. The number required for certificates in districts less than the whole State is doubled.

These and other changes are made with the evident purpose of putting difficulties in the way of third party and independent movements, and as such they are bad. That is particularly objectionable which would prevent local nominations by convention on the part of organizations which have not polled 20,000 votes "for State officers." There may be local organizations hereafter casting more than that number of votes in a single city, but casting none for State officers. These should certainly be entitled to make nominations by primaries and conventions in the regular way.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

At a caucus in Washington Thursday night the Republicans provided for the creation of a Congressional Campaign Committee, in which each State having Republican representation in Congress is entitled to one member, who is chosen by the State's delegation. The complexion of the several delegations shows, we think, that at least twelve States will be represented in this committee by advocates of the free coinage of silver. In a committee so constituted, New-York, for example, has no more voting power than Idaho.

The Congressional Campaign Committee is concerned primarily with the campaign in Congress districts. From its headquarters in Washington it circulates great quantities of campaign literature, such as speeches, statistical arguments, and similar documents. It also uses money for the benefit of candidates in districts which are closely contested.

We are curious to see what will be the course, with respect to the silver issue, of a Republican committee in which twelve States are to be represented by Silver men. The list of speeches and documents distributed will probably be interesting. We notice that among the first members selected were the Delegates from the three Silver Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma. But these Delegates are not, we think, empowered to vote.

It seems that 300 saloons in Brooklyn are to be closed. Commissioner WELLES goes so far, in a report to Mayor WURSTER, as to state that they "must" be closed, and bases the alleged necessity on the fact that the existence of these saloons, each of which is within 200 feet of a church, is a violation of the law. But what of that? Since when has a little thing like law interfered with the conduct of the liquor traffic in Brooklyn?

Boston's aristocratic section, the Back Bay, has just been thrown into a state of hysterical indignation by the outrageously irreverent way in which it has been treated by the cycle show managers. It appears that the latter, many of whom are barbarians from New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and such-like impossible places, conceived the frightful scheme of advertising their show by sending out postal cards addressed to feminine Bostonians, and bearing an invitation from some mythical "Tom" or "George" to meet him at a given hour near the band stand in the building where the exhibition is held. To make matters worse, this message not only ended with a first name, but it began with one, that by which the person addressed would be known only to friends who were very intimate indeed. The device was certainly in atrocious taste, and any sensible person who received a card of this sort would naturally toss it into a waste basket and think no more of it, except, possibly, to determine not to patronize a show that resorted to such methods of advertising. But the Back Bayers did nothing of the sort. They took the matter with awful seriousness. Women wept; suspicious husbands raged. A score or two of families have been disrupted and threats of bloodshed fill the air day and night. What the end will be nobody can tell, but one feature of it is sure to be a lot of fun for the rest of the world.

President KRUGER says that the people of Johannesburg, confronted with a disaster produced by the explosion of twenty tons of dynamite, should forget race feuds and hatreds, and unite cordially in burying the dead and nursing the wounded. This is very commendable. Perhaps, though, if "Oom PAUL" were not such a massive, not to say lumpish, person, as regards both body and mind, he would long ago have exhorted the Boers to live on reasonable and kindly terms with their neighbors. Still, he might be worse. It takes a cataclysm of nature to make some folks ignore ancient grudges and fanatical dislikes; the Transvaal President is not so obstinate as that—twenty tons of dynamite can do the work with him.

With the departure of ex-Consul WALLER from his French prison, another experiment with the negro in a diplomatic position comes to a close in a blaze of something unlike glory, either for him or for the country he undertook to represent. The State Department has managed to get the man out of jail at last, but the fact remains that he was put there for good reason, and it is humiliating to reflect that this country, in order to effect the release of its agent, was forced to appeal, not to international law or to the laws of France, but to the generosity and the courtesy of the French Government. It is true that we have been disgraced in the past, and only too often, by the acts of white Consuls; they too, have now and then made improper uses of official opportunities, and have earned the contempt or openly expressed hostility of the people among whom they lived, but these cases have been exceptions to a general rule, whereas our attempts to utilize the negro politician in this direction have invariably turned out badly. Sometimes it was the character of the man himself that caused trouble, sometimes it was simply the offense his color gave to the pride or the prejudices of the country to which he was sent. The result was always much the same—unnecessary annoyance on both sides, and a speedy termination of the injudicious appointment. WALLER's case is the worst of them all. It should lead to a definite recognition of the truth that, of American negroes, the better class are not seeking or accepting offices.

SOME MODERN PICTURES AT AUCTION

To be Sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms.

There may be seen at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, a collection of modern paintings and water colors, formerly the property of W. H. M. Sistaire. They will be sold at auction on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. There are, all told, half a hundred canvases, and the artists represented include quite a number of Americans.

There is a little Brittany picture by Burr H. Nicholls, called "His First Pipe." It shows a little boy leaning in the sun, against the side of a door. Beside him is a jug showing that he has evidently been sent on an errand, while on a chair before him is perched a magpie. The picture is bright in color and interesting in its quaintness. "The Fagot Gatherer" is by F. S. Church, while by Carleton Wiggins, there is a white cow entitled "On the Salt Meadows." The sea is in the distance, and the canvas is full of sunshine. Henry P. Smith has a picture that he calls "Solitude," a landscape in his usual careful, finished manner.

By Elliott Dangerfield there is evidently an early composition, called "In the Fields," representing a young woman at work, about whose head is bound a white handkerchief, and who is wearing a yellow and blue dress, her arms bared to the elbow. A pleasant little landscape is by L. E. Earle, who also sends a water color called "The Rapier and the Rose." By the veteran, Henry A. Loop, there is a "Wood Nymph," standing at the edge of a stream, her hands clasped by her side, looking pensively down. Percy Moran sends a female head, in water color, of a girl in a huge gray, picturesque, old-fashioned bonnet, half encircled by a red feather, while by J. Woodword there are two water colors of landscapes.

Among the foreigners there are two landscapes by E. Boudin, "Trouville" and "In the Harbor of Bordeaux." Both are interesting. P. M. Beyle has a large canvas called "A Pastime of the Harem," showing an odalesque reclining on the divan, teasing with her fan of feathers a scarlet macaw, who swings upside down from his perch. A view "On the Seine," by Lepine, shows a drawbridge with streets along the bank and coal barges being discharged. Two landscapes by Damoye are well painted, and give pleasant views of French scenery.

By V. P. Haguet there is perhaps the most important picture here, called "Arabs on a Journey." There is a fine sky, with clouds rising above the plain; the Bedouins of the desert, some on horse, others on foot, one upon a camel, are in the middle distance and in the foreground, while over all there is a flood of sunlight. Other painters include Baumgartner, Lovatti, Nooteboom, Oudinot, Piot, Ribarz, Gamba, and Haag. The pictures will remain on free exhibition until the time of the sale.

MME. BERNHARDT AS PHEDRE

An Impressive Performance of Racine's Tragedy at Abbey's Theatre.

The belief that a revival of classic drama by Mme. Bernhardt and her company would be gratifying to the admirers of the great French actress, found ample justification yesterday when Racine's "Phèdre" was acted for the first time here in many years at Abbey's Theatre. There was a surprisingly large audience, which was enthusiastically attentive from first to last. The performance was smooth and eloquent.

In Rachel's time an actress who lightly put "Phèdre" forward as a mere incident in a week of nine or ten performances of drama would have been regarded with amazement. After going through the five acts of Racine, Mme. Bernhardt appeared again in the arduous rôle of Gismonda at 8 o'clock.

She first acted Phèdre in New-York at Booth's Theatre, Nov. 23, 1880. There were some critics then who remembered the deep tones of Rachel, or fancied they did, and there were many who recalled the elegantly impressive acting of Ristori in her prime. These fancied that Bernhardt was deficient in tragic force. They found her portrayal of Phèdre beautiful in form, richly varied and truthful in pantomimic expression, strikingly individual, but lacking qualities they thought it ought to have in the two great climaxes—of Acts II. and IV.

Nowadays there is little pretense among us of reverence for classic traditions. Bernhardt's acting is the most vital and stirring the world knows, and certainly the most beautiful also. Her voice has lost some of its freshness, and, perhaps, some of its flexibility, in sixteen years, but it has increased in volume, and if, in her large and varied experience, she has grown somewhat away from the cherished traditions of the Comédie Française, what matter?

As the wife of Theseus yesterday, she was a creature so beautiful and graceful that the susceptible spectator found the mere sight of her gratifying enough. The quality of strength in repose she illustrates to perfection. Each gesture is appropriate and harmonious. Moreover, to listen to her speech in the early scenes with Enone, in the opening passages of the famous scene with Hippolyte, and in the confession to Theseus which precedes her death, produced a sensation akin to that made by a perfect singer. The sympathetic tones of her voice were irresistible.

The two great climaxes, perhaps, were "emotional" rather than strictly tragic. She was all the woman, rather than the tragic queen in both of them. One was not permitted then to think of her manner, the passionate frenzy was so real and convincing.

The general performance was unexpectedly good, and the frequently tiresome alexandrines were well delivered by nearly every actor in the cast. Darmont was an uncommonly handsome Hippolyte, and Piron was actually splendid in Théramène's long tirade. The Theseus, named on the bill Castelli, looked very much like M. Deneubourg in an elderly "make-up."

WILLIAM SCHAUS COLLECTION.

With years of experience and peculiarly happy opportunities, the late William Schaus gathered together for his own private collection many pictures. These, as the years went by, he weeded out, until at his death there was left the present collection of thirty-one canvases, which are now shown at the American Art Association, in Madison Square South, and which will be sold at auction, by order of his executors, at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 28.

The exhibition, while somewhat eclectic, has but few jarring notes, and contains a number of genuine masterpieces. The recent sale of the King pictures has set a somewhat high standard by which to judge important works offered at auction, but it may be said that Mr. Schaus's pictures stand the test very well.

Upon one wall there is a group of three notable works by the Barbizon men, in the centre of which is a really superb Troyon, called "The Return from the Farm." It is an upright picture of cattle and sheep, a white cow occupying the centre of the canvas. The animals are drawn with that comprehension and sure knowledge possessed in so eminent a degree by this greatest of all animal painters; the color is fine, rich, and possesses much reserve force, making the picture altogether a dignified, worthy example.

To the left hangs a sunset by Diaz, large both in size and conception, strong in painting, intense in its sentiment of the hour, a thorough harmony of the time and place. It represents a marshy stretch, with a bit of water in the foreground, and here and there along the horizon is a glint of red, as the sun breaks out through the intervening clouds. It is quiet, reposeful, and thoroughly the work of a close student of nature. Even more sympathetic than this is, perhaps, one of the best Rousseaus ever seen in this country. It is called "Edge of the Woods." The theme is a simple one; there are oak trees, that always appeal very strongly to this painter; an Autumn sky, with broken cloud effect, cool, tender, and sparkling. The difficult problem of blue, always a stumbling block to the painter, Rousseau has overcome, as was his wont, with facility and apparently no effort. The rich tones of reddish greens, of tender yellows, of distant haze—all these he has caught with the feeling of a poet, working con amore. There are four more works by Rousseau, one of which, "Landscape," (No. 8,) is also a worthy example, though somewhat less important. Here is a hillside, near his favorite Fontainebleau, covered with shrubbery, with rocks in the foreground. It is very simple, but the artist has invested the scene with his personal touch, which, like a magician's wand, seems to transform everything it comes near.

There are two pictures by Daubigny. Both are rarely attractive. A "Sunset" is full of tender, soft greens, with luminous sky, the masses well disposed, and the composition thoroughly harmonious, while the second is darker, the greens are richer, and the general effect is one of deep richness. So one may go on in praise of these Frenchmen. Corot, for example, has two of his landscapes distinguished by having goats in one composition and cattle in the other; though the introduction of the animals is of but secondary importance, and signifies little. They are in his usual manner, full of tender opalescent color, the feeling of the time and place is well expressed, the idea conveyed of nature being given with great simplicity and directness.

A "Sunset" and "The Willow Banks," by Jules Dupré, are vigorous, virile canvases; the latter lacks somewhat the unctuous quality of the good Father Corot, but nevertheless they are serious, worthy works. By the later Frenchman, J. C. Cazin, there is one of his best pictures, painted before he fell under the baneful influences of the dealers, and began his somewhat too rapid work to suit and supply a fast-increasing demand. The present example is called "The Flight into Egypt." The title, in point of fact, has very little to do with the inspired journey, as one feels that the introduction of the figures into an essentially modern courtyard was but an afterthought. Not that this is sufficient ground for a quarrel with the painter, for he has given us so altogether lovely a result that the name matters but little. The work is naïve, frank, and masterly in its technical qualities, while the charm of color that Cazin possesses at his best is here in full force. The pigment is laid on in broken touches, with here and there various tints that give a scintillation and vibration, flooding the canvas with light and air.

The clever Eugène Fromentin is represented by two of his Oriental compositions of Arabs on horses, one called "The Falconer," and the other "A Fantasia," dexterous, dainty in technique, monstrously habile in handling, gray in color, full of action, vim, and snap, and—not too profound. He seems to get all the qualities for which he is famous in his moderate-sized panels, and when it comes to the larger canvases, it is only after all an elaboration of his smaller work. Thus in his "Fâlconer" there is the facility of brush work on garment, face, sky, and foreground, while in his larger "Fantasia" the same is repeated by the addition of several more figures.

The painter of Venice, Felix Ziem, is here with a fête in his beloved city, brilliant of color, gay in the multitude of dyed sails, sparkling in the variety of gondola, flashing water, distant palace, and gorgeous sky, but somewhat thin, it must be confessed, as to painting, and mostly on the surface. Still, it is bright, snappy, and has the qualities that will attract popular attention. A very small Meissonier and a large Bonnat about complete the list of modern men. The first is a fairly characteristic work, not particularly startling, and the latter is of a little Italian child that serves to show the dexterity of the painter, but conveys little idea of his ability in other directions; notably, portraiture, wherein he is far more satisfactory. The small head by Jules Lefebvre seems somewhat out of place, while a composition by Walter Firle, called "The Morning Hymn," is of the German story-telling kind, not too convincing. By Edouard Frère there is a bright little drawing called "Cutting the Loaf," one of his French peasant interiors, for which he was long esteemed, and which in their day enjoyed great popularity.

The portrait of Bismarck in the uniform of the Magdeburg Cuirassiers, which has hung for some time at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is strong, virile, and an able piece of personal work, conveying thoroughly an idea of the great statesman, the powerful Minister, and maker of history for the German Empire. Unquestionably the most remarkable of modern German portrait painters, Franz von Lenbach, is seen here in this striking canvas at his best.

There are half a dozen old masters, of whom the most prominent is Rembrandt, with the portrait of a Dutch Admiral. This is a thoroughly fine piece of painting, low in tone, rich in color, drawn and painted in a masterly way by the great Dutchman. Mr. Schaus bought the picture at the sale of the Crabbe collection, to which it is said the work came by almost unbroken sequence from the studio of the artist. The picture is a half-length portrait, life size, of a middle-aged man, the right hand resting on his girdle, his hair falling on his shoulders, and on his face an expression of sternness and commanding power. It has all the unction that one looks for in works by Rembrandt and considerably more elaboration of detail than he generally sought.

A portrait by Rubens, said to be of his first wife, Isabella Brent, has many excellent qualities, but is less convincing than the Rembrandt. It is of a less florid style, and not so freely pain

SPAIN'S DEBTS FOR CUBA

International Law on Liability for Damages by Rebels.

RULING OF OUR STATE DEPARTMENT

Impression of Members of Committee that an Obstacle to Recognition of Belligerency Is Removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Cuban correspondence which, in printed form, reached Congress yesterday contains some interesting discussion in regard to the protection of the property of American citizens in Cuba.

The Soledad sugar plantation, near the City of Cienfuegos, is owned by Edwin F. Atkins of Boston, Mass. In the latter part of June last the insurgent forces, being active in the neighborhood, Martinez Campos directed Gen. Arderius to send a squad of soldiers to the plantation and to throw up defensive works in the neighborhood of the sugar house.

But the manager of the plantation, apparently fearful that this course, if permitted by him, would bring down upon him reprisals on the part of the insurgents, refused either to receive the soldiers or to assist in the preparation of the defensive works, informing the Spanish General that, as the plantation was the property of an American citizen, he proposed to observe a strict neutrality between the Spanish Government and the insurgents.

This action on the part of the manager was complained of by Gen. Martinez Campos as implying a recognition of the insurgents, and the whole matter, as well as a similar complaint from other American landowners near Sancti Spiritus, was referred to the State Department by Acting Consul General Springer of Havana. Replying to him, Acting Secretary of State Uhl, on July 1, laid down the law as follows:

"It is a generally accepted principle of international law that a sovereign government is not ordinarily responsible to alien residents for injuries that they may receive within its territories from insurgents whose conduct it cannot control. While the limits of usually effective control, law-abiding residents have a right to be protected in the ordinary affairs of life and intercourse, subject, of course, to military necessities, should their property be situated within the zone of active operations.

"The Spanish authorities are reported to be using strenuous endeavors to prevent the class of spoliations which the writers apprehend, and notification of any particularly apprehended danger from the insurgents would probably be followed by the adoption of special safeguards by the authorities. In the event, however, of injury, a claim would necessarily have to be founded upon averment and reasonable proof that the responsible officers of the Spanish Government, being in a position to prevent such injury, have failed to use due diligence to do so."

This statement, which was subsequently repeated by Acting Secretary Adee, though in entire accord with the uniform practice of the department, was read with expressions of surprise yesterday by members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Several members of that committee declared without reserve that this position of the State Department virtually gave the American case away, so far as our ability to recover damages from the Spanish Government is concerned, in the event that the United States should decline to recognize Cuban belligerency.

One of the strong influences against such recognition has been the belief that it would present an effective bar to claims against the Spanish Government for injuries received by American citizens in Cuba. According to the foregoing interpretation of the department, such claims cannot be collected under any ordinary circumstances, and thus, in the opinion of influential members of the House, a great obstacle to Cuban recognition is removed.

MACEO REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

After They Had Taken Catalina Troops Pursued the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The rumor of the death of Maceo rests entirely upon a report made by the Spanish commander at the town of San Nicolas. He says a peasant told him that rebels he had met informed him that Maceo was dead. The value of reports received in this manner is self-evident. There is absolutely no confirmation of the report, and it is not credited even in official circles.

Col. Hernandez reports that, after his second attack upon the forces of Maceo and Gomez Wednesday last, he continued his march, and found that the rebels, after retreating, had taken a strong position, which they made an effort to hold. The Spanish troops made three bayonet charges and finally routed the enemy.

The troops then entered the town of Catalina, to which the rebels had set fire on their retreat. The troops prevented the destruction of the place, although several houses were completely destroyed. The Spanish loss was fifteen wounded. Nine other soldiers were slightly injured. The exact rebel loss could not be ascertained, but it is known to be considerable. The troops are pursuing the rebels in the direction of Las Vegas.

Report of Jose Rabi's Death Confirmed

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Advices received here from Jiguani confirm the report of the death of the well-known rebel chief, José Rabi, from tetanus caused by a wound received in a recent battle.

EX-CONSUL WALLER OUT OF JAIL.

Diplomats Regard His Pardon as a Tribute to Ambassador Eustis.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul to Madagascar, who was court-martialed and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment under conviction of having illegally communicated with the Hovas, arrived in Paris at 9 o'clock this morning, having been pardoned and released from Nimes prison yesterday. Mr. Waller was seen soon after his arrival here by a representative of The United Press, to whom he said:

"The Governor of the Nimes prison informed me at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that he had just received my pardon. The formalities necessary for my release occupied some time, but I was able to leave the prison in season to take a train for Paris at 8 o'clock in the evening.

"I am grateful for the opportunity to thank the President of the United States, the State Department at Washington, and United States Ambassador Eustis, as well as Secretaries Vignaud and Newton Eustis of the United States Embassy, the latter of whom visited me at the prison. His visit cheered me very much, and was followed by a marked improvement in my treatment.

"I feel highly elated to find myself free after eleven months' incarceration under condemnation to solitary confinement for twenty years, which was equivalent to eternity. I am in good health and scarcely suffer at all now from the Madagascar fever, which made such terrible havoc among the French troops in Madagascar. I shall remain four days in Paris and shall also stop a few days in London. I expect to sail for America Feb. 29."

Mr. Waller added that, although he was treated as a prisoner of war on board the ship which brought him to France, the treatment was modified later, and he said he received good ordinary treatment, quite as good as that shown to white prisoners in the Nimes prison. All things considered, Mr. Waller looked exceptionally well. He lost little weight, despite his attack of fever while in the prison.

Mr. Waller expressed great anxiety to learn the details of the conditions of peace which the French had imposed upon Madagascar.

It appears that Waller's release was promised by the authorities a fortnight ago. Failing, in the meantime, to get the notification of the decree of pardon, United States Ambassador Eustis, Feb. 19, called upon M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office, and as the result of the interview between the two, President Faure signed Waller's pardon yesterday morning.

An official conveyed the news to the American Embassy, which telegraphed the information to the State Department at Washington in a cipher dispatch, and also notified Waller of the fact that the President had signed his pardon.

The release of Waller is widely discussed in diplomatic circles, where the consensus of opinion is that the granting of the pardon is a tribute on the part of France to Ambassador Eustis, who is highly esteemed at the Foreign Office.

BLACK SEA SWEPT BY STORMS

Seven Steamers and Eighteen Sailing Vessels Foundered, and More than One Hundred Persons Perished.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Odessa saying that heavy storms on the Black Sea have caused great loss of life and property.

Seven steamers and eighteen sailing vessels have foundered, and it is believed that more than 100 persons have perished. The storms continue.

FRENCH SENATE CAPITULATES.

In Order to Avoid a Crisis the Upper Chamber Yields to Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—In the Senate to-day M. de Mole, Republican Senator for Saone-et-Loire, read a statement protesting against the Cabinet's interpretation of the Constitution, but withdrawing the interpellation which he announced last Saturday he would offer.

This interpellation was to demand an expression from the Government concerning the responsibility of the Cabinet toward the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

He said that he left to the country to judge between the Cabinet and the Senate, which latter body had decided not to provoke a crisis.

The Senate approved M. de Mole's statement by a vote of 184 to 60, thus capitulating before the Chamber of Deputies.

SAD CRUISE OF YACHT YAMPA.

Cuthbert S. Thompson Shoots Himself in a Fit of Insanity.

BERMUDA, Feb. 20.—Cuthbert S. Thompson, who was a guest on the American schooner yacht Yampa, owned by R. S. Palmer of New-York, shot and instantly killed himself on board that vessel this afternoon. The act was committed while he was suffering from an attack of temporary insanity.

The Yampa arrived here a few days ago from a cruise, and Mr. Palmer intended shortly to proceed to the West Indies. It is not known whether, in view of the suicide of Mr. Thompson, he will carry out his intention or return to New-York.

GEORGE DAVIS STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

Attorney General of the Confederacy in a Precarious Condition.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21.—George Davis, who was Attorney General of the Confederate States, and since the war a prominent member of the bar of Wilmington, was stricken with paralysis at his home in this city this afternoon. His condition is considered precarious.

GEN. RUNYON'S BODY IN NEWARK

Arrived on the Steamship Havel Yesterday—Honors in Hoboken and at the Late Ambassador's Home.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 21.—The body of Gen. Theodore Runyon, late United States Ambassador to Germany, arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning on the steamer Havel of the North German Lloyd. The flags on the ship and on the City Hall were placed at half-mast as the body was being moved through the city.

The body was incased in a casket, which in turn was inclosed in a pine box, draped with an American flag. There was no public demonstration.

As the box was carried to the dock Chairman J. H. Timken of the Common Council placed a laurel wreath on the box, which was then placed in an express wagon and conveyed to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Station.

There it was received with military honors by Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume and staff, composed of Col. Marvin Dodd, Col. Alexander C. Oliphant, Col. George W. Terriberry, Lieut. Col. William Stranger, Lieut. Col. John A. Miller, Col. A. Judson Clark, Lieut. Col. William S. Righter, Major James W. Howard, Major Charles A. Gifford, and Major J. S. H. Clark.

The body was placed on a special train, which left at 10 o'clock, and taken to Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—On arrival in Newark the body of Gen. Runyon was taken to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, where it will lie in state until Monday at 2 P. M., when the funeral services will be held. In the meantime Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of which Gen. Runyon was a member, will furnish a guard of honor.

After the funeral services the body will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where it will be placed in a receiving vault, to remain there until the return of the Runyon family in May, when it will be finally laid at rest.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EVERETT—C. E. Borchgrevink of Norway.

—ST. DENIS—Senator Charles Lamy of Buffalo.

—SAVOY—The Rev. Dr. W. Cattell of Philadelphia.

—METROPOLE—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall.

—HOFFMANN — Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell.

—ALBEMARLE—William C. Endicott, Jr., of Danvers, Mass.

—ST. JAMES—Commander George C. Reiter, United States Navy.

—BRUNSWICK—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.

—GILSEY—Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany and Milward Adams of Chicago.

—HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy of Arizona and State Treasurer E. P. Shaw of Massachusetts.

—WALDORF—Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania and Calderon Carlisle of Washington, D. C.

—WINDSOR—Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland of Holland Patent, N. Y., and Thomas H. Wickes of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman J. C. C. Black of Georgia, Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, and Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

—MURRAY HILL—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Robert Treat Paine of Boston, and State Senators Frank W. Higgins and James Ballantine.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—HAMILTON—Mrs. Stephenson, Brooklyn.

—RIGGS—W. C. Van Antwerp, New-York.

—EBBITT—W. C. W. Childs, Standish Baldwin, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Mason Edwards, Brooklyn; J. L. Wood, New-York.

—COCHRAN—B. G. Abercombie, Mrs. Henry Schautse, Mrs. K. B. Braerly, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—William F. Murphy, William Mills, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cole, H. L. Kirkman, T. D. Milton, F. J. Cogswell, J. B. Fleming, New-York; A. L. Henker, M. C. Moller, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—John K. Cilley, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, G. F. Thomson, J. Dunbar Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Cruikshank, H. E. Malin, F. A. Blacque, J. M. Quingley, H. C. Lohman, F. Colt Johnston, New-York; Miss M. McWilliams, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Cravath, C. Halstead, Mrs. Allen, William L. Crow, Ralph L. Crow, E. A. Carley, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, Robert M. Morton, Clarence W. White, William J. Egan, Thomas J. Ega, E. M. Fulton, Jr., Clarence Marshall, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bailey, Brooklyn.

May Be In Greater New-York.

It was learned yesterday that Senator Lexow sent word to Mr. Platt that the towns in Queens County like Hempstead originally in the Greater New-York plan, but left out of this week's report of the sub-committee, will be restored in the amended report.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 21.—The three-story residence of Albert V. McCotter, a New-York business man, at Dehart Place and Murray Street, was damaged by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—The Balke & Krauss planing mill and lumber yards, on Market Street, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $25,000.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21.—Gardner R. Colby's house, in Harrison Street, valued at about $40,000, was almost destroyed by fire this morning.

DINNER TO COLORADO MINERS

Men from Cripple Creek Guests of the New-York Mining Exchange—Richness of the Gold Veins There.

The first annual banquet and dinner of the New-York Mining Exchange to a delegation from Colorado was given at the Hotel Metropole last night.

Col. R. A. Ammon presided. The rooms were decorated with American flags, and back of the presiding officer's chair the State flag of Colorado was prominently displayed.

The toasts for the evening were as follows: "How to Compound Interest," Gen. F. M. Reardon; "Lights and Shades of a Miner's Life," J. L. Rice of Cripple Creek, Col.; "How to See New-York," Judge A. W. Deane of Aspen, Col.; "Cripple Creek," Judge Robert McCart of Cripple Creek; "Victor, the Greatest Gold Mining Camp in the World," by Irwin Mahon.

Among those present were James Doyle, Secretary of the Portland Mine; Irwin Mahon, Secretary of the Victor Stock Exchange; Gen. F. M. Reardon, Judge A. W. Rucker, Col. W. R. Roof, President of the Denver Exchange; R. F. Kendrick, and L. S. Parsons of Denver; H. C. Rider, H. W. Blodgett, owner of the Blodgett Mine; Jay Cooke, Jr., M. Porter, President of the New-York Mining Exchange; W. L. Scrymser, E. A. Biers, O. P. Pell, Dr. Henry A. Mott, Lester C. French, James H. Kerr, E. H. Williams, R. W. Appleton, Samuel A. Ammon of Pittsburg, Mrs. Ammon, Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. E. A. Biers, Mrs. O. P. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Sims, Miss H. W. Blodgett, Mrs. C. H. Rider, and Judge McAdam.

The chief object of the dinner was to show the merits of the Cripple Creek mining investments. Judge Robert McCart of Cripple Creek declared that he came from a camp that had changed beef to bullion, that had gone from the raising of cattle to the raising of gold. He declared that the deeper the prospector went in Cripple Creek mines the richer became the ore, and the wider the vein. He said no mine had yet been sunk lower than 150 feet, and yet in 1895 there had been an output of $8,600,000 in gold ore.

Judge J. W. Deane of Aspen, Col., also sounded the praises of Cripple Creek. Alexander Lassen, editor of The Financial News, predicted that within five years the annual gold output in the United States would equal $200,000,000.

James Doyle, Secretary of the Portland Mine, and ex-Congressman Lafe Pence of Colorado also made addresses.

Trading at the New Mining Exchange.

L. F. Parsons led the members of the new Mining Exchange in several hours of lively trading yesterday.

He took charge of the stock call in order to show how trading is stimulated in the Western Exchanges. His versatility as an advocate of the merits of various properties on the list afforded much amusement, and stirred up the brokers. As a result of his undertaking, sales for the day reached 142,800 shares. Little Carlisle led in activity, with sales of 55,000 shares at from 4 to 5 cents a share. Manhattan was second, with sales of 44,200 shares at from 25 cents to 27½ cents a share. Gladys shares to the number of 10,000 were sold at 6 cents a share. Other sales were in smaller lots, at prices ranging from 2¼ cents for Insley to $1.06 for Mother Lode.

President Porter expressed himself well pleased with the day's business. He said that every sale reported had been actually made, and that no "wash sales" had occurred.

Arrangements are under way for the location of transfer offices here for the different stocks on the list. There are only a few such offices here now, and stock must be sent elsewhere, often far West, for transfer. Brokers reported yesterday to President Porter that they had customers ready to trade as soon as quick transfers could be insured. Mr. Porter said he confidently expected a growing business at the Exchange.

CONTEST TO ELECT OFFICERS

Empire State Society of the Sons of American Revolution Has Six Tickets—New Secretary Chosen.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held its annual meeting last evening at the Hotel Normandie to settle the contest which has been pending for some weeks over the election of officers for the year.

There were six tickets. The "regular" ticket carried the names: For President, Chauncey M. Depew; Vice President, Robert B. Roosevelt; Secretary, John Winfield Scott; Treasurer, Ira Bliss Stewart; Register, E. Hagaman Hall; Historian, Henry Hall; Chaplain, the Rev. Abbott Kittredge; Board of Managers, Walter S. Logan, Andrew C. Foye, U. R. Garden, S. W. Fay, J. C. Calhoun, F. G. Grant, Arthur Burtis, W. W. B. Warren, R. H. McElligott, E. G. Spaulding, and J. Warren Cutler.

The "members'" ticket advocated Stephen M. Wright for Secretary and Gen. Horatio C. King, Ferdinand T. Earle, and Gen. Thomas Wilson for places on the Board of Managers. Other tickets were unimportant.

President Chauncey M. Depew was absent and Robert B. Roosevelt presided. Secretary John Winfield Scott, against whom the opposition was directed, occupied his official position.

The Secretary offered a lot of proxies, about 100 in all. Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers started a lively discussion by challenging all these proxies. He said no officer of a corporation, as such, could vote a proxy. He contended that Mr. Scott might vote all proxies made in his name, but none made to him as Secretary.

William W. Kenly, leader of the movement against the regular ticket, said he was in favor of having the proxies voted, in justice to out-of-town members. He criticised the action of the Secretary, however, in putting proxies made to himself on the regular and all other tickets.

Secretary Scott made a personal explanation. He said he had not desired to do anything wrong when he sent out proxies returnable to himself on all the tickets. He had understood he was acting within his constitutional prerogatives.

Henry Hall and Walter S. Logan spoke, and it was decided to take the proxies by an almost unanimous vote.

The balloting resulted in the election of the full "members'" ticket, Stephen M. Wright being elected Secretary, and Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Gen. Horatio C. King, J. Lawrence McKeever, and Richard Henry Clarke being elected members of the Board of Managers, instead of Messrs. Fay McElligott, Burtis, Grant, and Garden.

Ex-Chief Byrnes's Book.

A new and revised edition of "The Professional Criminals of America," by ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes has just been issued. It is an important addition to and continuation of a preceding volume compiled on the same lines which was submitted to the public about ten years ago when Mr. Byrnes was Chief of the Detective Bureau. The new volume contains four hundred new portraits and histories of the most expert thieves in this country, burglars, bank thieves, shoplifters, both men and women, forgers, swindlers, pickpockets, &c., and also fuller and more authentic records of a great many criminals whose pictures appeared in the earlier volume, bringing their histories up to date. All the data and photographs were accumulated by Mr. Byrnes during his thirty years' service in the Police Department, and up to the day that he retired from the force. This unique volume is published by G. W. Dillingham. The pictures are well executed and the typography is excellent.

Miss Szumowska's Piano Recital.

Antoinette Szumowska, the only pupil of Mr. Paderewski, gave a piano recital at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall yesterday afternoon, and succeeded in pleasing an audience of good size. Miss Szumowska's work is characterized by beauty of tone, delicacy and refinement. Though not a startling player, she is always interesting. Her programme consisted of Beethoven's pastoral sonata, a menuet, and impromptu of Schubert, Schumann's "Des Abends," "In der Nacht," "Warum," and "Traumes Wirren," two études and the F minor ballad of Chopin, variations and fugue by Paderewski, the Schubert-Liszt "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and the Strauss-Tausig "Man lebt nur einmal."

Is Now the Charles R. Flint.

The twenty-four-thousand-ton ship which as the Carnlehill flew the British flag until burned off Governors Island on Aug. 1 last will shortly sail for China under the American flag. She was purchased for $65,000 by Charles R. Flint, and has been thoroughly overhauled, rerigged, and put in good shape. She came off the sectional dry dock Wednesday, and is now loading at Newtown Creek with case oil. She is named the Charles R. Flint, and is as fine a looking square-rigger as ever flew the Stars and Stripes.

She is the second vessel Mr. Flint has placed under the American colors by expending the required amount in repairs and refitting. The other was the big steamer Persian Monarch which is now the sailing ship Mar Flint.

FITZSIMMONS IS CHAMPION

He Defeated Maher in Just Ninety-five Seconds—The Fight Took Place in Mexico, and Was a Financial Failure.

LANGTRY, Texas, Feb. 21.—Robert Fitzsimmons defeated Peter Maher in the fight for the heavyweight championship to-day. The fight lasted ninety-five seconds, and to see it 182 men made a sixteen-hour journey from El Paso, then climbed down a rough mountain, crossed the Rio Grande on a pontoon bridge, and paid $20 each. The fight took place on the Mexican side of the river, and the fighters were not interfered with at all.

Fitzsimmons received checks for $10,000. This sum was put up by the kinetoscope managers, but they failed to get any pictures, as the light was too poor. They are consequently heavy losers. The only one who seems to have profited by the whole trip is Fitzsimmons.

The special train with the pugilists and their friends arrived from El Paso at 2:30 o'clock. The visitors at once started for the ring. Following guides in straggling procession, they went across the prairie for a distance of 500 yards, and then commenced a precipitous descent of a seldom-used wagon road, that went in a circuitous way down to the Rio Grande. Over rocks and boulders, now slipping on the banks, now clutching at a bramble to save themselves from a fall and a broken ankle, and now stubbing their toes against huge cobblestones, or in cavities of the rocks, the sports toiled in double and single file until the bank of the river was reached.

Then there was a tramp of 500 yards more through sand and mud full ankle deep to the point where the seventy-five-foot pontoon bridge had been stretched across the Rio Grande River, which, swollen by recent raids, had been changed from a sluggish stream to a roaring torrent. Once across, the sports were on the bottoms of the Mexican side, and the canvas inclosure that inclosed the ring was to be seen in the distance. Five minutes more brought the perspiring and sore-footed pedestrians to the entrance stiles, where "Bat" Masterson and "Joe" Vendig examined the pasteboard tickets and passed the holders within. A more ideal spot for such an event could hardly have been selected. To the west, sloping down to the very foot of the inclosure, was a mountain 500 feet high, rugged and almost perpendicular. Across the river, on the Texas side, was its counterpart.

The circus canvas with which the battle ground was inclosed was 200 feet in circumference and 16 feet in height. The ring was composed of white pine covered with white duck, and had an elevation of 4 feet. Over in the corner to the west were the two diminutive tents for the convenience of the principals in making their final preparations. Fitzsimmons and Maher, with their attendants in the front rank of the procession, walked down but a few yards apart.

The two men were ready for the contest at 3:13 o'clock, but a wrangle delayed things for some minutes, and for a time it looked as though there would be no contest. Referee Siler had the stake money in checks, and Julian, on behalf of Fitzsimmons, refused to go on with the contest. After considerable wrangling Fitzsimmons gave in. Maher had in his corner "Jim" Hall and "Buck" Connolly, while Fitzsimmons was cared for by Martin Julian and "Jack" Everhart. Fitzsimmons appeared to be in fine condition, the result of his six months' continued training. Maher appeared nervous and was not in anything like the condition of his opponent.

Referee Siler gave the men their instructions at 4:25 o'clock, and then time was called.

Fitzsimmons led with his left; Maher backed toward his corner. Fitzsimmons landed with his right, and a clinch followed. Maher struck Fitzsimmons with his right hand while they were clinched, and Referee Siler warned him that if he did so again he would give the fight to Fitzsimmons. After a breakaway Peter landed his left on Fitzsimmons's neck. Close infighting followed, and Maher succeeded in landing his left on Fitz's upper lip, drawing blood.

Fitz landed his left on Maher, and followed it with a right. A clinch followed, Maher feinted, and Fitzsimmons led with his right, but fell short. A mix-up followed, in which Maher landed both right and left on either side on Fitz's head.

Maher led with his left, and another clinch followed. Fitzsimmons seemed a bit bothered and broke ground on Maher's leads. Maher followed him up, and led with his left, when Fitz side-stepped and, swinging his right, landed full on the point of Maher's chin. Maher measured his length on the floor, his head striking the canvas with great force. He vainly attempted to rise, but could not do more than raise his head. His second called on him to get up, but he failed to respond, and sank back to the canvas.

The fatal tenth second was counted, Maher was declared out, and Fitzsimmons announced the victor after 1 minute and 35 seconds' rather lively fighting. Fitzsimmons's admirers cheered him to the echo, and Maher's seconds carried the defeated Irishman to his corner. It was several minutes before he realized what had happened to him, and Fitzsimmons walked over to his corner and shook him by the hand. Fitzsimmons also shook hands with Quinn and the seconds of Peter's corner.

Barring the slight bleeding at the nostrils, occasioned by the left-hand blow of Maher, the Australian showed no marks of injury, and appeared as fresh as at the opening of hostilities.

Maher showed no signs of punishment except a slight break in the skin just above the point of the chin, where Fitzsimmons's stroke had landed.

Martin Julian, manager for Fitzsimmons, announced that Fitzsimmons was ready to defend the title of champion against all comers.

After the contestants had dressed the party went back to the railroad station and boarded the special train to take them back to El Paso.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—J. J. Corbett, after hearing the result of the fight, said he wished Fitzsimmons would come to Chicago, as they could fix up a match in two minutes. Corbett said he would fight anywhere.

PRUSSIAN COMPANIES DEBARRED

Superintendent Pierce Enforces the Retaliatory Act Against Three Prussian Corporations Doing Business Here.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Superintendent James F. Pierce to-day set all doubt at rest regarding the intent and effect of the Retaliatory Insurance bill, which was signed by Gov. Morton Monday.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman James W. Husted and directs the Superintendent of Insurance to refuse to license to do business in this State any insurance company of any foreign country which has refused to allow New-York State insurance companies to transact business in that country.

This law was enacted at the instance of the three largest life insurance companies in the world, which have their principal offices in New-York City. Some time ago the Government of Prussia adopted such stringent regulations against the New-York State insurance companies that the Equitable Life Assurance Society withdrew from doing business in that country, as it would not comply with the new regulations, which it was claimed were unreasonable and unjust. The New-York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance Companies both complied with the regulations, but were afterward excluded from doing business in Prussia. This showed conclusively to the American companies that the edict of the Minister of the Interior of Prussia was made to shut out the American companies from that country, notwithstanding the willingness of two of them to comply with the new requirements.

Superintendent Pierce to-day issued an order refusing to renew the corporation certificates, to do business in this State of the Prussian National Fire Insurance Company of Stettin, Prussia, and of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia.

The business of these two companies transacted in this State last year was small compared to that of the average company. The total premiums received from fire risks by all of the fire companies transacting business in this State in the year 1895 aggregated $23,000,000. Of this amount the two Prussian companies ruled out of this State to-day by Superintendent Pierce only received $80,000.

Superintendent Pierce also refused the application for admission to business in this State of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Magdeburg, Prussia.

Mrs. Cleveland Entertains Mme. Duse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mme. Duse, at the invitation of Mrs. Cleveland, passed this afternoon at the White House, taking luncheon there.

Mrs. Cleveland was present at Duse's performance of "Magda" Tuesday evening, and also, with President Cleveland, at the presentation of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "La Locanderia" Thursday night, and at the performance of "La Moglie di Claudio" to-night.

HARVARD'S ANNUAL DINNER

PRESIDENT ELIOT TELLS OF THE GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Joseph H. Choate, Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, Dr. Storrs, and Gen. Miles Among the Other Speakers.

Crimson was the prevailing color in the banquet hall at Delmonico's last night at the thirtieth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New-York City. Streamers of red were hung from the ceiling and were draped along the table, ices were served in red boxes, and each of the 250 graduates of the oldest American university wore a bright red carnation in his button hole.

An interesting custom of these dinners, and one which was kept up last night, was the passing of the loving cup, from which each in turn rose and drank. The cup was a gift to the club from a former President, Francis O. French.

James C. Carter, President of the club, sat at the head of the guests' table. With him were President Eliot of Harvard, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Joseph H. Choate, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Roger Wolcott, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Thomas Thacher, Hugh L. Cole, William G. Lathrop, and Gordon K. Bell.

Among others present were August Belmont, Lawrence Godkin, S. V. R. Townsend, Paul Dana, Austen G. Fox, Wendell Baker, E. J. Wendell, William T. Bull, L. E. Opdyke, Theodore Sutro, James T. Kilbreth, Edmund Wetmore, Charles McBurney, E. Ellery Anderson, Robert Treat Paine, J. Hampden Robb, Lloyd McK. Garrison, Gordon Wendell, Perry D. Trafford, Henry C. Townsend, Charles A. Peabody, William G. Choate, Francis G. Gorham, Enos Wilder, Prescott H. Butler, and Homer B. Richardson.

In his opening speech Mr. Carter told how narrowly he had escaped missing the dinner. He was in Albany, he said, at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and only reached New-York by a special train. This aroused his hearers, and some one proposed a Harvard cheer for Mr. Carter, and the nine sharp "rahs" were given. Mr. Carter said that he could not talk much about the college of to-day; that the diplomacy which intercollegiate athletics required was beyond him. Harvard was to him, he said, the Harvard of former times as he knew it. The university, he thought, was not an end, but a means, and valuable only as she helped to secure those higher and nobler objects for which the college was founded.

Every one rose and sang "Fair Harvard" when President Eliot of the university was introduced as "a son upon whom she has leaned for support for twenty-five years." President Eliot's talk was largely devoted to a discussion of the spirit of liberty which he said was at the foundation of Harvard's system of education—liberty both for teacher and scholar. He cited as an example of the growth of his charge the fact that in thirty years Harvard had increased fourfold in two years doubled, and in the past year increased 10 per cent. A proof of its method of growth was the increase in the number of students who were graduates of other colleges—63 in 1869 and 525 in the present year.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, who is a graduate of Amherst, but is, as he said, a "stepson" of Harvard, having received from them an honorary degree, was the next speaker. Dr. Storrs told of the first Harvard commencement he had ever attended, in 1833, and praised the college for the fact that, while it had the dignity of age as no other American institution of learning had, yet it still possessed the spirit of youth in its willingness to take up new theories.

Dr. Storrs's reference to Theodore Roosevelt, a graduate of Harvard, was warmly applauded. "I am glad to hear you cheer him," he said. "I don't altogether approve of him. He had disturbed the moral equilibrium of this part of the universe. We always knew that New-York was greater than Brooklyn, but we used to think that Brooklyn was better than New-York. Now, when a New-York man wants to get drunk on Sunday, he has to cross to Brooklyn. But I rejoice in the man and his work. He stands as a representative of courageous manhood, the highest ideal of education in Harvard."

Joseph H. Choate, the next speaker, was welcomed as perhaps the best-known son of Harvard in this city. Mr. Choate said that there were three things in President Eliot's annual report that interested him—the movement toward bringing Radcliffe College closer to the university, the attempt to put the college commons on a better footing, and the idea of bringing young men out into the world earlier. He, however, made an earnest plea for the continuance of the classes which the proposed three-years course at Harvard might do away with.

Of the other speakers, Gen. Miles paid a tribute to the memory of the late Gen. Barlow, a Harvard alumnus; Mr. Cole spoke for Princeton, Mr. Thacher for Yale, Mr. Lathrop for Columbia, Lieut. Gov. Wolcott for the Overseers, and Mr. Bell for the younger alumni.

SALE OF HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Works Relating to American and English History.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co., were the following:

Ezra Stiles, "A History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I., Who Fled to America and Were Secreted and Concealed in Massachusetts and Connecticut for Near Thirty Years," portrait and eight plates, Hartford, 1794, $6; J. Thane's "British Autography, a Collection of Fac Similes of the Handwritings of Royal and Illustrious Personages, with Their Authentic Portraits," 3 volumes, London, no date, $9.38; "Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from 1628 to 1636," portrait, Boston, 1846, $6.25; Peter Bayle's "Historical and Critical Dictionary, Translated, with Additions and Corrections," 4 volumes, 1710, $8.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Christopher Champlin Waite.

Christopher Champlin Waite, President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad, died yesterday in his private car, in the railroad yards in Columbus, Ohio.

He went, with a party of Columbus men, a week ago last night to Jackson to participate in a banquet celebrating the opening of a branch of the road to that city. While at Jackson he was seized with a chill, and when the train reached Columbus, pneumonia soon developed, and his physician advised against removing him to his home. The physicians had little hope of his recovery from the first, as he was always frail.

Mr. Waite was the only living son of the late Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was born in Maumee City, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1843. He was married in 1869 to Miss Lilian Guthrie of Zanesville, who, with two children, Harry, twenty-three years old, and Ellsworth, seventeen years old, survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. S. L. M. Conser, a member of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, died Thursday night in Loganton, Penn. He was eighty-five years old. Mr. Conser was in active work in the ministry thirty-one years.

Will Have Raines Bill, They Say.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt's friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were stating positively last night that the Raines bill would certainly become a law.

Senator Coggeshall, whom Chairman Hackett does not regard a Republican, but whom Mr. Platt does so consider, had a long talk with Mr. Platt last night, and so had Senator Page of this city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—10:20 P. M.—2,032 Amsterdam Avenue; Max Lederer, stationery; Henry Wolf, bakery; total damage, $1,600.

—12:15 A. M.—30 Norfolk Street; Harris Tashman; damage trifling.

—3:50 A. M.—200 Eleventh Avenue; Eben Peck, drying kiln; damage trifling.

—12:05 P. M.—56 Forsyth Street; tenement, G. Singer; no damage.

—1:00 P. M.—64 East Thirty-fourth Street; dwelling, Edward Dickerson; damage, $500.

—1:40 P. M.—240 East Fifty-second Street; Fred Fisher, tenement; damage, $35.

—2:40 P. M.—196 Stanton Street; tenement, Minnie Spitza; damage slight.

—4:00 P. M.—747 Sixth Avenue; Joseph Hodgkinson; damage, $10.

—5:51 P. M.—Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway; Hotel Pomeroy; damage, $200.

—6:45 P. M.—91 and 93 Beekman Street; Rinals & Co.; no damage.

—7:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue; James J. Coogan, dwelling; damage, $500.

—7:45 P. M.—246 West Eighteenth Street; Warren Hinkley, flat; damage trifling.

—8:45 P. M.—108 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Mrs. Margaret R. Bosworth, dwelling; no damage.

—9 P. M.—788 First Avenue, B. Slayter, dwelling; damage trifling.

TALKED SHOP AT THEIR SMOKER

Members of the Booksellers' League Have a Pleasant and Profitable Time.

The seventh smoker of the Booksellers' League was held in Hardman Hall, Nineteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, last evening. J. N. Wing, President, occupied the chair.

J. C. Pumpelly very cleverly discussed "The Bookseller from the Customer's Standpoint." His observations were of a not unfriendly character. Mr. Pumpelly, an enthusiastic bibliophile, half admitted that his auditors possessed weaknesses, but touched upon them lightly. If anything, he was sympathetic. Mr. Pumpelly first sketched the evolution of the bookseller. Times, he said, had changed. Nowadays oftentimes the author dictated his own terms.

Mr. Pumpelly thought that many clerks in book stores had missed their vocations. The same applied to all professions. It would be better, he suggested, if the bookseller were to employ those who possessed the literary quality. He saw no reason why a sort of civil service test should not be applied. College graduates he considered very eligible. He warned his audience that nothing was to be gained by foisting inferior works by

DOGS THAT WON PRIZES

The Judges Complete Their Work at Madison Square Garden.

AWARDS WERE MOSTLY SATISFACTORY

Judge Hilton Made a Clean Sweep with the Bulldogs from the Woodlawn Park Kennels.

Possibly the fact that yesterday was the first Friday of the Lenten season had something to do with the falling off in the attendance at the Dog Show in the afternoon. At all events, there was a decrease, especially among the fashionable people who make fine dogs, fine horses, and fine animals of other kinds their pets. Yet there was a goodly attendance, and in the evening the Garden was fairly well filled.

Now that all the awards have been made, the amateur critics have begun their work, and are passing on the decisions of the professional judges. These latter seem to come

"Sir Bruce,"
Boston Terrier.

out well, as a whole, and the general belief seems to be that the work has been well done.

As a result of these post-mortem judgments there has begun the talk of purchase and sale, and before the doors of the Garden are closed to-night, a number of the pets will have changed owners. Perhaps the most important sale that has been made was that of two Boston terriers, the two-year-olds Commissioner II. and Champion Topsey, which were sold by Phelps & Davis of Boston to M. C. D. Borden of this city for $2,000. The day before Mr. Borden had offered $1,500 for the pair, but the agent of the firm refused the offer point blank, and even refused to give it serious consideration. But the additional $500 offered yesterday made the Boston breeder yield, and so he parted with the two best animals he has. There are negotiations pending for a number of other sales, which it is expected will be consummated to-day, as there is but a trifling difference in several cases.

Judge Hilton and his kennel superintendent, "Jim" Robertson, were all smiles yesterday, as they had made a very clean sweep with the bulldogs from the Woodlawn Park Kennels in these classes and given a veritable boom to Saratoga as a country for successful dog breeding. In King Orry, Salem, and Facey Romford they have a trio that it will be hard for any breeder in America at least to excel, and with the youngsters that are coming on they expect to cut a rather wide swath in all future shows.

At the annual meeting of the American Bedlington Terrier Club held at the Garden yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—William H. Russell; Secretary and Treasurer—John Hopkinson; Executive Committee—William H. Russell, M. A. H. Thalberg, John Hopkinson, Thomas Pearsall, Dr. C. W. Lougest; Delegate to the American Kennel Club—Thomas Pearsall.

Among the visitors at the Dog Show today were noticed the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Col. and Mrs. Louis C. Fitzgerald, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Judge and Mrs. Robert C. Cornell, Judge Gildersleeve, Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Gen. Torrence.

William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Hollinghead, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Beard, W. Sterling Peters, Robert D. Beard, William Fowler, Louis Batzer, A. D. Lewis, J. D. Shotwell, Richard Peters, E. Bulkley, William Binninger, S. Howland Rollins, J. H. Kanouse, William Coster, M. V. B. Davis, F. C. Watson, Daniel Nason, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Caster, Mr. and Mrs. Steers, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Post, Mr. and Mrs. W. Travers Jerome, Sidney Kiarrs, Mr. and Mrs. Rushmore Wood, Dr. and Mrs. John Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs.

Dew,
An Irish Terrier.

De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald W. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thayer, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Robert McCook, G. De Forrest Grant, David Crocker, Isaac Townsend, William Pollack, James T. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. de Luze, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Terry, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Dr. and Mrs. Rush S. Huidekoper, Mr. George Work, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howland Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Harris, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland P. Keasbey, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Warham Whitney, Col. and Mrs. A. B. Hilton, Judge Henry Hilton, William Faversham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hone, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hechsher, and Perry Belmont.

The awards of prizes were completed yesterday, and those that have yet yet been published in THE TIMES are given herewith:

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Class 222, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Mrs. F. Senn's Prince; second, $10, Rosehill Kennel's Prince; third, $5, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Swell.

Class 223, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Model; second, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Lillie; third, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Maggie.

Class 224, Uncropped Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Swell; second, $5, Mrs. M. Roth's Queen.

TOY TERRIERS.

Class 225, Under 7 Pounds, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, Jeremiah Harrington's Mack; second, $10, Mrs. R. Braive's Croquette; third, $5, Henry Bishop's Romeo.

Class 226, Under 7 Pounds, Uncropped Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $10, Jeremiah Harrington's Tip; second, $5, Mrs. C. Harrington's Nellie.

PUGS.

Class 227, Challenge, Dogs.—First prize, Miss E. Cryer's Rob Ivy; second, T. A. Howard's Al Von.

Class 228, Challenge, Bitches.—First prize, T. A. Howard's Hooker; second, New-York Pug Kennel's Nellie Bly.

Class 229, Open, Dogs.—First prize, T. A. Howard's Young Penrice; second, Miss W. G. Brittan's Bradford Marvel; third, Toon & Thomas's Lord Sheffield.

Class 230, Open, Bitches.—First prize, T. A. Howard's Drummer Girl; second, Mrs. L. Rivers's Yuma Tu; third, W. N. Haverstick's Whiskers.

Class 231, Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, New-York Pug Kennel's Fatty.

Class 232, Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Miss W. G. Brittan's Bradford Marvel; second, John C. Piper's Jane Hooker.

TOY SPANIELS.

Class 233, Challenge, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Mrs. F. Senn's Romeo; second, Mrs. Anna Bernstein's Murilla.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

Class 234, Open, Dogs.—First prize, Mrs. F. Senn's Dominion Prince; second, Elite Kennel's Duke of Chester; third, Elite Kennel's Rouge et Noir.

Class 235, Open, Bitches.—First, Yetsan Kennel's Bonita; second, Mrs. F. Senn's Rose; third, Elite Kennel's St. Ives Myrtle.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

Class 236, Open, Dogs.—First, Mrs. T. E. Shreve's Young Duke; second, Mrs. T. E. Shreve's Golden Prince; third, Mrs. Blakely Hall's Iroquois.

Class 237, Open, Bitches.—First, Mrs. Blakely Hall's Polly Toodles; second, W. C. Bishop's Dulcina; third, Mrs. T. E. Shreve's Dew Drop.

RUBY SPANIELS.

Class 238, Dogs.—First, Yetsan Kennel's Yetsan Chief; second, Yetsan Kennel's Bob Finley; third, Yetsan Kennel's Campanini.

Class 238A, Bitches.—First, Mrs. F. Senn's Marguerite; second, Yetsan Kennel's Yetsan Belle; third, Yetsan Kennel's Jewell.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS.

Class 239, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. F. Senn's King of the Fancy; second, Mrs. F. Senn's Roy; third, Miss May Catlin's Snob.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

Class 240, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Elite Kennel's Jingo; second, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Maru; third, $5, Mrs. F. Senn's Little Ono.

Class 241, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Mrs. F. Senn's Nasu; second, $10, Mrs. F. Senn's Chin; third, $5, Elite Kennel's Lasca.

SCHIPPERKES.

Class 242, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, $15, Toon & Thomas's Blazer; second, $10, Toon & Thomas's Bluster.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.

Class 243, Dogs.—First prize, $15, Joseph Lewis's Spring; second, $10, F. H. Hoyt's Tee Dee; third, $5, Mrs. James Gerard's Colonel.

Class 244, Bitches.—First prize, $15, Mrs. Walter Lewis's Dot; second, $10, F. H. Hoyt's Balanza; third, $5, Joseph Lewis's Sprite.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Class 245, Dogs and Bitches, over 25 Pounds.—First prize, $15, dead heat between A. J. Drexel-Biddle's Dogue de Bordeaux, Ramus-Luther, and Charles H. Miller's Dalmatian, Fidel; second, $10, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Chinese dog Chow Chow; third, Michael Dillon's Pomeranian Wilfang.

Class 246, Dogs and Bitches Under 25 Pounds.—First prize, $15, dead heat between Mrs. J. P. Wade's Maltese terrier Flossie, and Bernard Peters's spaniel Mirzee; second, $10, C. P. Schlicke's Pomeranian Prince Bismarck; third, $5, Miss Lenakadt's Mexican Ratze.

Following is a list of the special class prizes in addition to those already published:

ST. BERNARD SPECIALS.

Silver Medal for Best American Red Rough-Coated Dog Over Three Years—Gramercy Kennel's Demetrius.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Smooth-Coated Dog, Over Three Years—Robert H. Burrows's Melrose King.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Rough-Coated Dog, Under Three Years—I. W. Comey's Dictator.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Rough-Coated Dog, Under Three Years—William Miller's Jessie Blaine.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Smooth-Coated Bitch Under Three Years—Gramercy Kennel's Isolde.

Best Four—Hell Gate Kennels.

COLLIE SPECIALS.

For the Best Kennel of Four, $20.—J. Pierpont Morgan.

Collie Club Trophy, for Best American-Bred Collie Exhibited by a Member of the Collie Club.—Woodlawn Park Kennel's Hempstead Dorothy.

President's Cup, for the Best Collie Exhibited by a Member of the Collie Club.—J. Pierpont Morgan's Rufford Ormonde.

Grand Annual Collie Sweepstakes for Collies Whelped in the United States and Canada Between June 30, 1894, and July 1, 1895.—First, Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Yokel; second, J.

Woodland Prince,
Black Cocker Spaniel.

Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Predominator; third, Robert Buckie's Hazlewood Victoria; fourth, J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Black Diamond.

Westminster Kennel Club's Special Cup, Stud Dog Prize, Open to All.—Henry Janett's Christopher, with Dorothea and Robin Gray.

Bronze Medal for Best Dog in Novice Class Owned by a Member of the Collie Club.—J. Pierpont Morgan's Robin Gray.

Bronze Medal for Best Bitch in Novice Class Owned by a Member of the Collie Club.—John Black's Maid of Butte.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Silver Cup for Best Collie Whelped in 1895 Exhibited by a Member of the Collie Club.—J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Predominator.

BULLDOG SPECIALS.

The Grand Trophy, $250, for Best Dog or Bitch in the Show.—Woodlawn Park Kennel's Facey Romford.

The Porter Cup, $100, for the Best Bitch in the Show.—Woodlawn Kennel's Saleni.

The American Field Bulldog Cup, $100, for the Best American-Bred Dog or Bitch.—C. G. Hopton's L'Ambassador.

Silver Medal to the Breeder of the Winner of the American Field Cup.—C. G. Hopton.

Puppy Bowl, Value $100, for the Best American Bred Dog or Bitch Under Fifteen Months.—J. H. Congdon's King Cole.

Silver Medal to the Breeder of the Puppy Bowl.—J. Coles.

Silver Medal for the Best American-Bred Puppy Bitch Under Fifteen Months.—R. S. McCreery's Belle Venus.

The Sawyer Cup, $100, for the Best Novice Dog or Bitch Which Has Never Won a Prize.—C. G. Hopton's L'Ambassador.

The Bulldog Club's Silver Medal for Best Stud Dog with Two of His Get.—Woodlawn Park Kennel's King Orry.

The Bulldog Club's Silver Medal for Best Brood Bitch Shown, with Two or More of Her Produce.—C. G. Hopton's Lady Monarch.

The Bulldog Club's Silver Medal for Best Pair (Dog and Bitch).—Woodlawn Park Kennel's Facey Romford and Saleni.

The Bulldog Club's Silver Medal for Best Kennel of Four.—Woodlawn Park Kennels.

Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for Best Four.—Woodlawn Park Kennels.

BULL TERRIER SPECIALS.

For Best Exhibit of Four, $20.—F. F. Dole.

Tubby Hook Cup for Best Dog Owned by Exhibitor Six Months Prior to Closing of Entries.—Dr. R. S. Huidekoper's Cardona.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Dog in Challenge Class.—Rochester-Pittsburg Kennel's Duke of Rochester.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Bitch in Challenge Class.—Castle Point Kennel's Edgewood Tipsy.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Dog Over Thirty Pounds in Open Class.—Perry Tiffany's Rifle.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Bitch Over Thirty Pounds in Open Class.—T. A. Given's Queen Lily.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Dog Under Thirty Pounds in Open Class.—Castle Point Kennel's Tarquin.

Silver Medal for Best American-Bred Bitch Under Thirty Pounds in Open Class.—H. Fred Church's Sabuta.

GREAT DANE SPECIALS.

For Best Kennel of Four, $20—T. B. Burnham.

For Best Member's Dog in Open Class, $10—A. B. Strange's Wenzel II.

For Second Best Member's Dog in Open Class, $5—Dr. J. H. Woodbury's Yarrum.

For Best Member's Bitch in Open Class, $10—A. B. Strange's Juno S.

For Second Best Member's Bitch in Open Class, $5—T. B. Burnham's Manon.

For Best Member's Puppy, $10—Charles Busch's Minca.

SCOTCH TERRIER SPECIALS.

For the Best Exhibit of Four, $20.—Brooks & Ames.

Silver Challenge Cup for the Best American-bred Dog.—Brooks & Ames's Wankie Tam.

Silver Challenge Cup for the Best American-bred Bitch.—Brooks & Ames's Wankie.

FOX TERRIER SPECIALS.

The Grand Challenge Cup (Value $300) for the Best Fox Terriers in the Show, Rough or Smooth —L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence.

For the Best American-bred Fox Terrier in the Show, (Wire or Smooth,) $10—L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence.

For the Best American-bred Fox Terrier in the Open Classes, (Wire or Smooth,) $10—L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence.

For the Best American-bred Fox Terrier in the Puppy Classes, (Wire or Smooth,) $10—L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sterling.

For the Best American-bred Fox Terriers under 18 months, (Smooth,) $10—L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Rector and Warren Sterling.

For the Best American-bred Fox Terrier in the Puppy Classes, (Wire,) $10—L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Captious.

For the Best Brace of American-bred Fox Terriers Under 18 Months, (Wire,) $10—H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Hillhurst Razzler and Hillhurst Trump.

John Hopkinson's Offer of $10 for the Best Wire-Haired Fox Terrier Puppy, by Halifax Revival, Born After June 15, 1895.—Week & Turner's Springhill Fulsse.

Stud Dog Stakes of the American Fox Terrier Club.—First, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Senator and Warren Dial; second, Clarence Rathbone's Beaverwyck Patrician and Beaverwyck Moonshine.

Westminster Club's Special, $20, for Best Four.

Bicycles.

5,000 New Bicycles, $18 Up.

Boys' list.....$35, $18 Girls' list.....$40, $27
Youths' list..... 60, 35 Misses' list..... 60, 36
Men's list..... 75, 39 Ladies' list..... 75, 39
Men's list.....100, 48 Ladies' list.....100, 44

300 Second hand, all makes, $5 to $25.
We defy competition. Established 4 years.
HERALD CO., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

Bicycles, Crescents $17.50, $25, $20. Columbias, $14, $19, $29.
ROYAL, $25; Liberty, $29; Ormonde, $29; Rob Roy, $24; New Ladies' or Gents', $35 to $50. CALL Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay, near Broadway.

—L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Captious, Warren Capture, Warren Sage, and Warren Sentence.

BLOODHOUND SPECIALS.

Club Trophy for Best Bloodhound in Show.—Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury.

Gold Medal for the Best Dog.—Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury.

Gold Medal for the Best Bitch.—J. L. Winchell's She.

GORDON SETTER SPECIALS.

American Field Silver Vase, Value $100, for the Best Setter in the Show.—J. R. Oughton's Heathen Lad.

Best Four.—Prize, $20, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Kennels.

Gordon Setter, Club's Prize, (for Members Only.)—Best Dog, $5, J. B. Blossom's Russet; best bitch, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Pearl; second best dog, $5, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Jim; second best bitch, $5, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Bee; third best dog, $5, J. B. Blossom's Comus; third best bitch, $5, J. B. Blossom's Venus; fourth best dog, $5, E. H. Seehusen's Richmond Boy; fourth best bitch, $5, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Sarah.

Mastiffs—Best Four.—Dr. C. A. Lougest.
Deerhounds—Best Four.—Albion L. Page.
Greyhounds—Best Four.—White Oak Kennels.
Pugs—Best Four.—T. A. Howard.
Yorkshire Terriers—Best Four.—Mrs. F. Senn.
Toy Spaniels—Best Four.—Mrs. F. Senn.
Poodles—Best Four.—Mrs. F. Senn.
Wolfhounds—Best Four.—H. W. Sharpless.

COMPANY F WON THE TROPHIES.

Contests for the Kemp and Clark Prizes Ended.

Company F won the Clark and Kemp Trophy matches, which have been in progress at the Seventh Regiment Armory for more than a week. The score was 1,088 for the Kemp, and 2,066 for the Clark Trophy. Company H occupied the range last night. The scores were as follows:

KEMP TROPHY—COMPANY H.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private W. F. Sherman	24	23	47
Sergt. J. Wotherspoon	24	23	47
Lance Corp. W. Bloomfield	23	24	47
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	23	24	47
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	22	24	46
Corp. R. M. Kalloch	23	22	45
Corp. A. M. Pressinger	22	23	45
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn	21	24	45
Private G. R. Martin	21	24	45
Private F. H. Hoyt	22	22	44
Private S. McAlpin	21	23	44
Sergt. J. A. Davidson	21	23	44
Private A. R. Angell	23	20	43
Private L. V. Ennis	21	22	43
Corp. G. L. Hoffman	20	23	43
Private G. F. Pelham	23	19	42
Private A. E. Drake	22	20	42
Private J. H. Ford	20	22	42
Capt. C. H. Lydecker	20	22	42
Private H. C. Dean	20	21	41
Lieut. J. B. Holland	19	22	41
Private M. B. Atkinson	17	20	37
Private W. D. McClintock	17	19	36
Private A. R. Bunnell	18	17	35
Private F. A. Rorke	19	13	32
Total	526	539	1,065

CLARK TROPHY.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private G. K. Mears	22	21	43
Private A. W. Stone	23	19	42
Private M. K. Miller	22	20	42
Private S. Borman	21	21	42
Private S. Duncan	20	22	42
Private H. A. Brocas	19	23	42
Private H. A. Murphy	21	19	40
Private R. W. Butler	20	20	40
Private G. F. Biscoswayn	19	21	40
Corp. W. B. Miles	21	17	38
Private T. Dwight	17	20	37
Private J. R. Post	19	17	36
Private W. C. Morrill	18	18	36
Private J. W. Salter	20	15	35
Private H. W. Wotherspoon	19	16	35
Private A. Shumway	17	18	35
Private F. S. Garrett	18	15	33
Corp. W. G. Coats	18	14	32
Private F. N. Drake	17	15	32
Private H. W. Davis	15	17	31
Private W. F. Kiernan	18	13	31
Private J. A. Kiel	16	15	31
Lance Corp. H. W. Martin	13	17	30
Corp. F. H. Crary	11	18	29
Private J. C. Korth	16	12	28
Grand total	986	981	1,607

The following is the standing at the close of the Kemp and Clark Trophy matches:

	Kemp Trophy.	Clark Trophy.
Company F	1,088	2,066
Company B	1,086	2,059
Company I	1,077	1,974
Company H	1,065	1,967
Company C	1,038	1,956
Company D	1,013	1,884
Company K	1,030	1,809
Company G	1,036	1,807
Company A	984	1,739
Company E	953	1,607

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The Entries Promise Excellent Play—A Chance for Problem Workers.

The eighteenth annual Winter meeting of the New-York State Chess Association will be held to-day in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. There will be two tournaments—the championship tournament, open to all members of the association of recognized first-class ability, and the general tournament, open to any member of the association not competing in the masters' tournament. There will also be a problem solving contest, and the annual business meeting and election of officers for the current year.

The masters' tournament ought to furnish a keener competition for the championship than in former years. Among the contestants there will be A. B. Hodges, S. Lipschutz, E. Delmar, E. Hymes, S. R. Rocamora, D. G. and J. W. Baird, J. M. Hanham, J. S. Ryan, J. Halpern, N. Jasnogrodski, G. Koehler, and, possibly, J. W. Showalter. In the general tournament there will be probably from thirty to forty players. Here are some of those who have already entered: J. Fitch, A. K. Price, D. Yeaton of the Manhattan Chess Club, O. Roetting, George T. Linbeck, A. Widmer, J. Hein of the City Chess Club, R. Raubitshek, A. Arnheim, D. Leipziger, of the Metropolitan Chess Club, S. Langleben, Julius Finn, R. Goldberg, J. Rosenbaum, P. Lipschutz of the Progressive Chess Club, W. Frere, A. J. Sourvelne, W. E. Napier of the Brooklyn Chess Club, A. E. Swanfield of the Zukertort Chess Club, and C. Helms of the Young Men's Christian Association Chess and Checker Club, Brooklyn, and a round number from the upper part of the State.

Both tournaments are to be played on even terms. After the third round the four highest men in the masters' tournament and the five highest in the general tournament will enter the finals for the prizes, which are as follows: In the championship, first, $35; second, $15; third, $10; fourth, $5; total, $65. In the general tournament, first, $20; second, $15; third, $10; fourth, $6; fifth, $4; total, $55. The time limit is thirty moves an hour; drawn game to count half a point for each. The playing hours are from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., from 2 to 6:30 P. M., and from 7:30 until the finish. The business meeting and election of officers will take place at 1 P. M., and the solving contest at 1:30 P. M.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING.

Continentals Win Two Games Easily —Hamiltons in Poor Form.

The results of the bowling games in the bank clerks' series last night at Thuman's alleys on Horatio Street were:

FIRST GAME.

HAMILTON NAT'NAL.				SOUTHERN NAT'NAL.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
O'Sha'g'sy	2	4	151	Hall	3	3	162
Mooney	2	1	116	Ver Valen.	1	3	105
Groo	2	2	98	Johnson	3	3	139
Clark	3	3	147	Schlaefer	1	1	129
Total	8	10	512	Total	10	10	535

FRAMES.

Southern	57	98	141	214	279	337	389	440	493	535
Hamilton	45	77	127	176	222	282	344	401	470	512

SECOND GAME.

HAMILTON NAT.				CONTINENTAL NAT.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
O'Sh'n'sy	1	0	87	Wright	6	1	176
Mooney	0	4	120	Pickard	1	2	113
Groo	1	4	131	Field	1	3	123
Clark	1	2	108	Allen	0	3	112
Dike	0	7	142	Weller	6	2	208
Totals	3	17	588	Totals	14	11	735

FRAMES.

Continental	72	129	220	290	344	404	484	578	664	735
Hamilton	49	108	177	250	322	389	408	489	544	588

THIRD GAME.

SOUTHERN NAT.				CONTINENTAL NAT.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hall	2	1	115	Wright	4	2	145
Hankin	0	1	90	Pickard	1	3	106
Ver Valen.	1	3	125	Field	1	4	127
Johnson	4	1	147	Allen	2	4	145
Schlaefer	1	4	124	Weller	4	6	207
Total	8	10	601	Total	12	19	730

FRAMES.

Continental	56	127	190	265	330	428	517	597	650	730
Southern	55	126	175	218	278	330	405	475	540	601

Scorers—A. G. Fields and H. Johnson. Umpire—W. Sperling.

TWO GAMES FOR BLOOMFIELD.

Cyclers Had to Bowl High Scores to Defeat Union County Roadsters.

The Union County Roadsters of Rahway and the Bloomfield Cycle and Athletic Association rolled two games on the latter's alleys at Bloomfield on Thursday night. The Rahway boys were beaten in both games by the high scores of 896 to 883 and 781 to 770. The loss of these two games practically kills all chances of the Roadsters for gaining first place in the league.

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY R.				BLOOMFIELD.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	5	2	182	Biddulph	5	2	187
Martin	2	5	160	More	5	1	173
C'mb'lain	3	3	150	Tower	2	6	167
Mooney	3	5	184	Thomas	3	5	177
Black	0	6	148	Hulin	4	5	192
Total	18	21	833	Total	19	19	896

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY R.				BLOOMFIELD.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	2	3	144	Biddulph	1	4	141
Martin	3	3	164	More	2	3	141
C'm'blain	5	2	192	Tower	2	4	151
Mooney	2	2	132	Thomas	3	3	185
Black	1	4	138	Hulin	3	4	163
Total	13	14	770	Total	11	18	781

HARLEM WHEELMEN DO WELL.

Win Two Games in the Metropolitan Association Tournament.

Three games were bowled in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs last night. The Harlem Wheelmen won two, but had to make big scores to win. Following are the scores.

FIRST GAME.

HARLEM.				CATHOLIC CLUB.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Dubarry	1	5	148	P. Brock	2	4	146
Dyas	1	6	150	Owens	1	3	124
Shaw	2	4	150	Kapetsch'g	3	4	167
Valentine	2	4	150	O'Brien	3	1	121
Huson	3	6	182	Riordan	1	7	167
Total	9	25	771	Total	10	19	725

FRAMES.

Catholic Club.	94	158	242	301	370	423	485	569	653	725
Harlem	89	153	225	315	396	461	554	638	720	771

Scorer—C. H. Norwood. Umpire—J. F. Owens.

SECOND GAME.

CATHOLIC CLUB W.				TOURIST CYCLERS.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
P. Brock	1	3	127	Drew	2	3	140
Owens	1	2	115	Berdan	2	3	146
Kapetsch'g	2	2	173	Lockwood	3	5	172
W. Brock	1	3	123	Dunphy	3	4	153
Riordan	2	5	156	Taylor	1	6	154
Total	9	15	694	Total	11	21	770

FRAMES.

Catholic	75	129	193	266	340	424	483	545	619	694
Tourist	60	124	236	321	391	467	547	617	690	770

Scorer—H. J. Burns. Umpire—G. A. Beckwith.

THIRD GAME.

TOURIST C. C. W.				HARLEM W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	2	3	156	Dubarry	5	2	168
Berdan	3	3	159	Dyas	4	2	160
Lockwood	4	2	146	Shaw	4	3	171
Dunphy	5	5	209	Valentine	4	2	181
Taylor	3	3	152	Huson	2	5	150
Total	17	16	822	Total	19	14	840

FRAMES.

Tourist	76	147	233	313	390	489	573	645	731	822
Harlem	95	176	229	345	430	518	609	694	786	840

Scorer—C. H. Norwood. Umpire—G. A. Beckwith.

Cycle Club's Programme.

The Cycle Club of Brooklyn expects to have a large attendance in the Armory Building, Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue, this evening.

A fine programme has been arranged in honor of Washington's Birthday, it being as follows:

7:30—General riding.
8:30—Music ride.
9—Two-mile race, handicap; six contestants; for members only.
9:15—Pumpkin race; five contestants; for members only.
9:30—Washington flag race.
9:45—Barrel race.
10—One-legged race; instructors only.
10:15—General riding.

Prizes will be awarded in each event. They have been presented by W. S. Lewis, a member of the club.

Gramercys' Board of Governors.

In addition to the list of officers elected on Thursday night by the Gramercy Wheelmen, and printed in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, is the Board of Governors, comprising Charles Doebele, Louis Nemeck, and Emil Klien. The election was not finished until a late hour. The pound party given last evening by the Gramercys at their clubhouse, 9 St. Mark's Place, was a big success. There were many ladies present, and the affair closed with a dance.

Fabulous Fortune Won the Cup.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—In the fifth round of the coursing for the Waterloo

Boarders Wanted.

117TH ST., 116 EAST, ADJOINING UNION Square.—Well-furnished rooms, newly decorated; excellent table; select house.

34TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, sunny, communicating rooms; large closets, private table; third floor; references.

34TH ST., 11 WEST.—Excellent table board for gentleman or family; near 5th Av.; references.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Fourth floor, front; large and small rooms, with board; references.

Furnished Rooms.

LARGE, STEAM-HEATED FRONT ROOM, hall rooms; furnished beautifully; conveniences; private house; references; gentlemen. 121 West 11th St.

SUNNY FRONT BASEMENT FOR PHYSICIAN'S office; fully furnished and equipped; in private family; also sleeping room and use of bathroom; breakfast if desired; 74th St., near Columbus Av. F. B., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

Excursions.

CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK IN MARCH FOR CALIFORNIA VIA **SOUTHERN ROUTE,** WITH INCIDENTAL VISITS TO NEW-ORLEANS, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, SAN ANTONIO, EL PASO, ETC., AND ALSO IN APRIL, VIA DENVER, THROUGH THE HEART OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, SALT LAKE CITY, ETC. LOS ANGELES, SANTA BARBARA, SAN DIEGO, PASADENA, SAN FRANCISCO, YOSEMITE VALLEY, ALASKA, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, ETC., CAN BE VISITED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE TOURS.

THE TICKETS ALLOW **ENTIRE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT** ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND FOR THE RETURN TRIP, AND CAN BE USED RETURNING ON OUR SPECIAL TRAINS LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO ON ADVERTISED DATES OR ON THE REGULAR TRAINS. **CHOICE OF ROUTES.** THESE TOURS ARE INTENDED FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO TRAVEL IN THE **MOST COMFORTABLE AND LEISURELY MANNER.**

TOURS TO EUROPE, FLORIDA, NASSAU, THE SOUTH, MEXICO, HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, ETC., IN SEASON. RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ALL POINTS.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOK, MENTIONING INFORMATION DESIRED.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
LINCOLN BUILDING, 31 EAST 14TH ST.,
Cor. Union Square West, New-York.

Instruction—City Schools.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School,

11 West 86th St.

A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for colleges, many courses not leading to colleges. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute.

Chappaqua, 32 miles from N. Y. Visitors find, at small cost, most things prime girls and boys desire, with safe skating and coasting.

Dancing.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, LESLIE Rooms, 83d St. and Boulevard. Harlem, 126th St., near Lenox Av. Class and private tuition. Children and adults. See circular.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS. Steinway Hall, New York.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS

DELIGHTFUL RESORT. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley,

ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.

Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address **FRED STERRY, Manager,**
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

A modern house to let in the most attractive part of the city, on high ground; fully furnished, including silver, linen, blankets, &c.; all modern conveniences; furnace, electric lights, &c.; stable, garden, horses, and carriages included. Apply to owner, Dr. JOHN T. METCALFE, or to

J. METCALFE THOMAS, Agent,
19 Liberty St., New-York.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ALBEMARLE,

Atlantic City, N. J. Opens Feb. 29. Virginia Av., near Beach. Beautiful modern structure in the fashionable section. Heated throughout by steam. Capacity, 250. Illustrated Booklet mailed with Special Spring Rates. Hotel coach meets all trains.

CHARLES E. COPE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the **sea.**
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1896.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $45 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philа., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 A M
†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM | †K'is'r W. II., Ap. 11, 10 AM
†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M | †Werra, Apr. 18, 10 A M
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6¼ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL .....Feb. 26 | ST. PAUL .....March 18
NEW-YORK...March 4 | NEW-YORK..March 25
ST. LOUIS ....March 11 | PARIS .....April 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM | Friesland, Mar. 11, noon
Noordland, Mar. 4, noon | Kensingt'n, Mar. 18, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Feb. 22 11 A.M. | Umbria, March 7, M.
Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M. | Lucania, Mr. 14, 5.30 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $25, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE.

S. S. EDAM .....Sat., Feb. 22 | 9 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Sat., Feb. 29 | 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 2 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Sat., Feb. 22
IROQUOIS, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Tues., Feb. 25
ALGONQUIN, (Jacks. direct,) Friday, Feb. 28

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast. F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great. So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. Stebbins, Agt. S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. R. L. Walker, Agt. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. F.C.&P.R.R., 263 B'way.

C. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO TRAVELERS CHEQUES,

For use in
Winter Cruises
to the Mediterranean,
The Orient, and West Indies.

The cheapest and safest funds to carry.
Payable in gold or its equivalent
at their face value and
at all points of the Commercial World.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO

BERMUDA,

48 hours by elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO

WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For illustrated circulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic,	Feb. 26, 10 AM	Teutonic,	Mar. 25, 10 AM
Britannic,	Mar. 4, 10 AM	Britannic,	April 1, 10 AM
Majestic,	Mar. 11, 10 AM	Majestic,	April 8, 10 AM
Germanic,	Mar. 18, 10 AM	Germanic,	Apr. 15, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MASSACHUSETTS.....Feb. 22, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 29, 1 P.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Mch. 7, 6 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N.Y.
ADVANCE, Feb. 29. FINANCE, March 10.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
via **MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.** One way Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to ALL WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route.) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg. Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 P. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, BUNTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEW YORK STATE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago, Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN PARLOR CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M., daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel o. residence to destination.

New-York & Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M. and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St. 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to

ITS MEETING AT AN END

Proceedings of American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

BANQUET AFTER BUSINESS WAS OVER

The Toasts and Those Who Responded—Declaration in Favor of a One Cent Postal Law.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association concluded its annual meeting at the Brunswick Hotel last evening with a banquet. The association has been in session for the last three days, the attendance has been very large, and the amount of work transacted greater than at any previous session.

Nearly all the officers of the association were present, including President Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, Vice President J. A. Butler of The Buffalo News, W. C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times, M. A. McRae, General Manager of the Cincinnati Post, St. Louis Chronicle, and Cleveland Press; S. H. Kauffman of The Washington Star, and W. H. Seif of The Pittsburg Times.

Congressman Loud's measure for the proposed 1 cent postal law was the subject of discussion at the morning session, which was held behind closed doors. Finley Acker of Philadelphia, representing the National Board of Trade, spoke eloquently in favor of the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent. Mr. Acker is Chairman of the Trades League of Philadelphia.

J. W. McCauley of Chicago, representing the National One Cent Postage League, followed with arguments in the same direction.

Kerr Craige, Third Assistant Postmaster General, of Philadelphia also made a speech in favor of the Loud bill.

A vote of the association was then taken and it was found to be unanimously in favor of the Loud bill as it had been reported.

A list of topics selected for discussion at the sessions of the association includes advertising, circulation, newspaper directories, mechanical, (monotypes, linotypes, &c.,) libel laws, "(Our Abominable Libel Laws,") labor unions and their relations to the publisher, fire insurance, and express companies' charges. The topic "Correspondents," was "What is a reasonable and fair rate of compensation to pay correspondents who send telegraphic news? Should they be paid by the item, or by the column, or on a basis covering both?"

Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, presided over the banquet in the evening. The big ballroom of the Brunswick Hotel was decorated with flowers of various kinds, and five long tables were there to seat the guests. At the speakers' table sat, on either side of President Knapp, James W. Covert, W. C. Bryant, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, W. R. Hearst, M. A. McRae, Philip Dodge, Dr. R. Y. Pierce, and S. H. Kauffmann.

At the ends of the room stood newspaper booths covered with copies of the leading New-York journals, and standing near them were two figures representing girls, constructed entirely out of newspaper sheets. Manager Godchaud of the hotel was responsible for these triumphs, and was congratulated by all. The souvenirs took the form of daily New-York newspapers covered with one-cent wrappers and containing little boxes of ice cream. They were much admired.

When coffee and cigars had been served, President Knapp introduced the speakers. W. C. Bryant was the first to be heard. Mr. Bryant spoke to the toast of "The Association." Mayor Wurster responded to "Newspaper Men as Viewed by Public Officials." Ex-Congressman James W. Covert spoke on "The Relation of the Press to the Public Service," Phil T. Dodge on "The Newspaper of the Future," Stephen O'Meara of The Boston Journal on "The Patriotism of the American Press," and D. Peirce on "The National Advertiser."

Stephen O'Meara, in responding to "The Patriotism of the American Press," said there was a higher patriotism, he thought, than that of arms and war and battle, and one involving equal perils—the patriotism of peace.

"In my judgment," he said, "of all institutions the newspaper—which is a large National and commercial institution—is patriotic in peace."

John E. Barrett, in speaking to "The Editorial End," said: "Some one has advanced the thought that the ideal newspaper will be run without an editor. When that times comes we may expect to see the ideal engine run without an engineer, the ideal ship without a Captain, the ideal regiment without a Colonel, the ideal State without a Governor, the ideal man without brains, and the ideal local room without a reporter."

Mr. Covert, speaking on the relation of the press to the public service, said the sentiment to which he responded should read "the relation of the greater branch of the public service to the lesser branches." The press, he said, was the broadest, grandest, best branch of the public service in the land. The speaker compared the newspaper with other forms of enterprise, involving equal risks in treating public questions. The newspaper takes its risk like a man, he said.

The following officers were elected for 1896: President—Charles W. Knapp; Vice President—J. Ambrose Butler; Secretary—William C. Bryant; Treasurer—Herbert F. Gunnison.

PUPILS DANCE IN A MINUET

Washington Portraits Presented in Grammar School No. 5.

"Talk of the number of different portraits of the immortal George! here's a greater collection than has ever before been gathered together," said one of the visitors who yesterday crowded into the primary department of Grammar School No. 5, and viewed 600 boys, who were clothed in knee breeches and ruffled coats, and had their hair powdered after the fashion of the "days of '76."

The occasion was the presentation of a copy of the Stuart portrait of Washington to each department in the school. Miss Wahlen, the Principal of the primary department, had also 600 girls dressed in imitation of the garb of Martha Washington. The boys and girls went through a graceful minuet and stately contra-dances, in a manner that was highly commended.

In the other departments excellent programmes of song and declamation were given. John Whalen presided over the ceremonies, and among those present were Edward Payson Cone, Dr. James M. King, Dr. Emory J. Haines, ex-Commissioner Eugene Pomeroy, Commissioner C. C. Wehram, Trustees A. Rasines, M. E. Sterne, Dr. Bodenstine, and Robert E. Steel, ex-Trustee N. E. Stillings, A. D. Matthews, Commissioner William H. Hurlbut, and Henry A. Rogers. The tableaus were arranged by Miss Urana M. Smith.

Baptism of Mr. McCully's Daughter.

Among the storm-bound passengers on the Lehigh Valley Railroad last Wednesday was the Rev. James A. Hickey of St. Mary's Church, Geneseo, N. Y. He left Rochester early in the afternoon, expecting to be in this city the next morning, but did not arrive till 9 P. M. Thursday. The object of his visit was to baptize the infant daughter of C. A. McCully, whose wife died at Parkville Farm, Jan. 31, and was buried at Geneseo the following Monday, the Rev. Mr. Hickey conducting that service.

The baptism took place at the Holy Name Church, in Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. John F. Corneil, a prominent Brooklyn horseman, and Mrs. John Boden, Jr., wife of the sporting editor of The Press, acted as sponsors.

Schwab's Two Victims Buried.

District Attorney Backus yesterday presented to the Kings County Grand Jury the case of Franz Michael Schwab, who shot and killed his wife, Catharine, and his two months old grandson, on Tuesday, at 201 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bernard Schwab, the son, is still in St. Catharine's Hospital, suffering from the gunshot wound. He will have to undergo an operation before he will be able to leave the hospital.

The funeral of the victims was held at 2 o'clock. There were no services at the house. The interment was in Evergreen Cemetery. The grandmother and grandson were buried in one grave.

Bernard expressed a wish to see his father yesterday. He said:

"I want him to stand in front there and tell me if he is glad now at what he has done. I want to find out if he has any heart."

TO CLOSE THE POLICE LODGINGS

Order Will Go Into Effect March 1—How Applicants After That Time Will Be Treated.

Chief Conlin had all the Captains and precinct commanders before him at Headquarters yesterday afternoon. He talked to them about the closing of the police station lodging houses, and issued a special order relative to the matter. No more lodgers are to be received at station houses after March 1. It was originally intended to close them Feb. 15, but as the city lodging house, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, was not ready for occupancy, such action was put off.

The police station lodging houses will be permanently closed after March 1. Worthy lodgers who may apply for accommodation will be supplied with tickets which will admit them to the Wayfarers' Lodge and woodyard of the Charity Organization Society, at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street, where they will be provided with supper, lodging, breakfast, and a bath, and have their clothing disinfected. In return they will be required to do a certain amount of labor in the woodyard. Other lodgers will be referred to the city lodging house, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. The Charities Department will supply the police with tickets for distribution.

Chief Conlin also talked to the Captains about other police business. He said: "I want all of you to understand that I am going to hold each of you personally responsible for the strict enforcement of law in your precincts, and also for the discipline among your men. I will not permit any shifting of blame or responsibility. As Captain you must see that all your orders are carried out to the letter. If there is any negligence in the performance of duty, whoever is to blame will be severely dealt with. It is for you to see that your subordinates understand what they have to do.

"Patrolmen will be held strictly accountable for what occurs on their posts. They must be active and alert. Roundsmen must get around and see that the patrolmen attend to business. Sergeants are expected to do patrol duty as well as desk duty, and look after the enforcement of law and the prevention and detection of crime. You Captains have jurisdiction over all, and you are required to see to it that all the members of your command are fully alive to the duties required of them."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There was little yesterday to attract the attention of fashionable folks, and there will be few social functions in town to-day. The afternoon trains yesterday on the Erie Railroad carried to Tuxedo a large number of prominent people, and many more will go up to-day. A large number of people also left the city yesterday for Cornwall, to attend the carnival there.

—The initial meeting of the roller skating club, organized by Murray Strong, John P. Wainwright, Russell H. Landale, Horace Gallatin, and others, took place last night in the Berkeley Armory, from 8:30 to 11:30 o'clock. There were about 150 people present, mostly of the younger set. There was dancing as well as skating. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. William W. Hoppin, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, and Mrs. John Alsop King.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ruby Fraser, a daughter of W. Lewis Fraser of 25 West Eighteenth Street, to Allen Arthur of Boston.

—Mrs. William Atwood Sheldon of 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street was assisted at her reception yesterday by her sister, Miss Thurston, and Miss Bowers of Jersey City Heights. All of the decorations were in pink.

—The Entre Nous Dancing Club gave its last meeting last night at the home of Miss Elsie Thiele of Riverside Drive. There was a cotillion, for which some original figures were arranged.

—The last lecture in the course upon "Every Day Living" and "Ideals in Education," arranged by Miss Schoonmaker, was given at 233 Lenox Avenue yesterday by Dr. Joseph T. Duryea.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Edith Billings, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph R. Billings of Baltimore and a sister of Mrs. James V. Root of New-York, to Arthur H. Smith of this city. The marriage will be celebrated on Easter Monday, after which the newly married couple will come to New-York and will sail for Europe, where they will spend their honeymoon. Miss Billings is a pronounced brunette, and is very accomplished. She was educated in France.

—Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham of the Newport, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, has cards out for Wednesdays.

—The Extension Work Committee of the Harlem Young Woman's Christian Association will give an Oriental tea on Monday evening next in the association's rooms, at 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The young women attending the tables will be in Oriental dress. The members of the Committee on Extension Work are Miss Lena Simpson, Miss Grace Hoodless, Miss Morse, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Littell, Miss Apman, Miss Morey, Miss Alice Mattison, Miss Purdy, Miss Louise E. Ryer, Miss Naegeli, and Miss Florence Simpson.

—The Craftman's Club will give a large reception and dance on Monday evening at 11 West Twenty-second Street. W. H. Miller, Jr., is President of the club, the rooms of which are connected with Clark's restaurant.

—Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have cards out for a dinner party on the evening of Feb. 27.

—Mrs. Price of 113 West Seventy-fifth Street will give a tea this afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wood of West Seventy-fifth Street left town yesterday afternoon for the South. They will spend a fortnight visiting relatives in Norfolk, Va., and from there will go to Florida, where they will remain for several weeks. Later they will make a tour of the West, and will possibly visit California. Late in the Spring they will go abroad and will spend the Summer traveling through Europe.

—Mrs. Henry S. Hagart, formerly of Philadelphia, and now residing at 77 West Eighty-eighth Street, has cards out for an old-fashioned Philadelphia terrapin supper to-night. Among the fifty guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Webster, the Misses Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Steel, Miss Sprague, Miss Caroline Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Doubleday.

—The Hawthorne Society gave its third dance of the season last night at the Ellerslie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Among those present were Miss Morehouse, Miss Weber, Dr. G. B. Palmer, Miss Thatcher, Miss Harriet Germain, Miss Lillian Germain, Arthur Wiggins, Charles Hall, Miss Boesé, Miss Lent, Miss Dumphy, Dr. William Mayer, Miss Edith Miller, Edward Cross, Mr. and Mrs. William Farnsworth, and Miss Farnsworth.

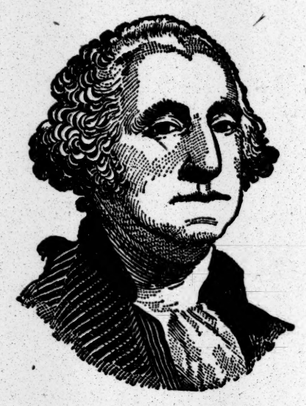
—Mrs. Hatch of 328 West Eighty-eighth Street was at home informally yesterday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Burr and the Misses Burr of East Eighty-sixth Street will sail in the middle of March with the intention of spending the Summer in traveling in Europe. During their absence their country establishment, near Pittsfield, Mass., will be occupied by Mrs. Burr's mother and sister, Mrs. Reginald H. Davies and Miss Estelle Davies.

—The Province Convention dinner of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity was given last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. Covers were laid for fifty persons.

PATRIARCH.

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Aid digestion with JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.



The United States Government reports ROYAL a pure cream of tartar baking powder, highest of all in leavening strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N.Y.

PROBLEMS OF THE STATISTICS

Carroll D. Wright's Lecture on Figures Relating to Manufactures, Capital Invested, Products, and the Like.

Carroll D. Wright, in the fifth lecture in the special course on the science of social statistics and their application to industrial subjects, before the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square, took for his subject last night the statistics of manufactures, including capital invested, products, &c. He said that while the collection of all statistics was attended with obstacles which well-nigh discouraged even the experienced statistician, the obstacles in the way of accurate economic statistics were equally as great.

There are two methods of securing economic statistics. First, the census method, by which aggregates are secured. The United States census takes up this branch of economic statistics, although it is not common in other nations. Notwithstanding the effort and money expended by the Federal Government to secure the facts relative to industrial progress there has resulted much confusion, and this confusion grows out of inherent difficulties. There is great hesitancy on the part of manufacturers in giving certain facts called for. This hesitancy and a faulty schedule on the part of the census have resulted in fallacious conclusions relative to the capital invested and the relation of capital to product. The manufacturer has always been expected to state simply the capital actually paid in and used in plant, of whatever nature, as working capital. That he has given nothing more has not been his fault, for he has not been asked for more.

Mr. Wright claimed that borrowed capital should be returned, if it is essential to the product returned, for it does not matter, he claims, where capital used in the production of goods comes from, or whether it be the result of long-time purchase of material and other credits; so long as these elements of capital are essential to secure a given product they constitute capital invested, and should be covered by any census inquiry into industrial conditions.

Another obstacle in the way of securing scientific results lies in the duplication of raw material. The census of 1890 returned the value of product at $9,056,764,996, using the classification of former census, while the amount $5,021,453,326 represents the value of raw materials used in producing the previous amount of value. But this latter amount could be reduced almost indefinitely, because the raw material of one manufacturer is often the finished product of another, and a product which has been returned in full by the first.

Another difficulty in the way of securing thoroughly satisfactory statistics relative to manufactures lies in the ever-varying number of persons employed. The aggregate wages paid in an establishment constitutes the most exact figure to be obtained. All the difficulties in census taking are being remedied by degrees, but the inherent difficulties are those which seem to baffle the perfect application of the statistical method.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—CANARY & LEDERER'S STOCK COMPANY.—Canary & Lederer announce that they have decided to establish a permanent stock company at the Casino for the production of the best available light operas, burlesques, and musical comedies, whether composed in this country or Europe. No members of "The Lady Slavey" company will be included in this new organization, that company going on the road intact during the coming season. The stock company will first be seen here in the new review called "Broadway," which is to be produced at the Casino some time in May. Every work will be thoroughly Americanized before it is produced here. Marcus R. Mayer will look after Canary & Lederer's interests in Europe this Summer, and one of the members of the firm will spend the months of June and July there.

—ONLY OPERA IN FUTURE.—It is practically settled that Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau will give up the business of importing foreign actors and actresses to this country after this season. It is the plan of this firm to devote itself in future chiefly to the giving of operatic performances, so far as New-York City is concerned. Grand opera will be continued at the Metropolitan Opera House, and Abbey's Theatre will be used during the season as the home for a comic opera company which Abbey & Grau are to organize. Mr. Abbey believes that a good comic opera company would be liberally supported in this city, and he is going to submit his belief to the test by providing such a company.

—JANE MAY'S SLANDER SUIT.—Jane May, the actress and pantomimist who is suing the Rev. Joseph Pullman of Bridgeport, Conn., for $25,000 for slander, was ordered by Judge Wheeler, in the Superior Court in that city yesterday, to furnish $100 surety as bonds of prosecution. Judge Wheeler denied the motion of Miss May's counsel, that judgment be given against Mr. Pullman for his failure to answer the complaint, and extended the time for the defendant's reply two weeks.

—DELLA FOX COMING BACK.—Della Fox is to play a return engagement at Palmer's Theatre this Spring. She will present her old success, "The Little Trooper," instead of "Fleur de Lys," whose place that opera has taken many times since the beginning of her road tour. Reports from the cities in which Miss Fox has been playing credit her with having done a very good business through the season thus far. She is now in Chicago, where she is drawing large audiences.

COMING EVENTS.

—Annual exhibition of books on fine arts; Library Y. M. C. A., 12 M to 5 P. M. to-day.

—Annual dinner of New-York Southern Society; Sherry's, to-night at 7.

—Banquet of Sons of the Revolution; Delmonico's, to-night.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

What is the easiest way to find out just why your rooms come short of being artistic successes? Ask our decorators who are constantly studying and beautifying interiors. They will give you fresh and bright ideas, and carry them out—if you say so—in the most artistic way imaginable.

You will be apt to find that the easiest way is the least expensive.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now exhibiting

PARISIAN NOVELTIES

IN

The Rejane and Louis XV.

CORSETS.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The historical reading for children given last Saturday by Mrs. A. Spencer Le Duc in the drawing room of the Berkeley Building, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, was so crowded that more ample accommodations will be provided for the second lecture of the course this morning at 11 o'clock. The Berkeley Theatre, in the same building, has been engaged, and guests will find the arrangement much more satisfactory. Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. I. C. Fargo, Mrs. F. M. Scott, and Miss E. C. Strabell are the patronesses. The lectures are illustrated by stereopticon views.

—A free illustrated lecture on Niagara Falls, under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction, will be delivered by Prof. Albert S. Bickmore at the American Museum of Natural History, Eighth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, (Central Park,) this afternoon at 3:30.

—The body of the man found in the Bronx River yesterday morning was identified as that of Michael J. O'Shea. He was a soldier and was attached to Battery H of the Second Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler.

—There will be a meeting in the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow evening at 7:45, in the interest of the Armenian people. M. M. Mangasarian will make an address on the Armenian question.

—The monthly song service of the New-York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church choir will occur in the church, New-York Avenue and Dean Street, to-morrow, at 7:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—August Neidlinger, Jr., sued the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company in the Supreme Court, to recover $50,000 for personal injuries received on Labor Day, last year, in a collision at Woodlawn, due to a runaway locomotive. Justice Gaynor announced yesterday that the plaintiff was entitled to $1,500. There are thirty-seven other cases growing out of the same accident.

—Justice Clement in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application for a writ of mandamus made by Jacob T. Worth, to compel Commissioner Welles to transfer him from the Flatbush police force to the City Department as a Captain. The Justice holds that Worth can only be transferred as a patrolman. The case will be appealed.

—John McGuire, an assistant, under District Attorney Ridgway, for whom an order of arrest was issued Thursday, for contempt of court in failing to turn over $207 belonging to the estate of Bridget Kearney, and who said he had not received the money, yesterday settled the matter by paying over the amount.

—Application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday for a decree in favor of John S. Folk, in his suit to annul his marriage to Susan E. Morse in Jersey City in 1887. The plaintiff is a son of the late Police Captain Folk. The defendant was a married woman at the time she married Mr. Folk.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works has appointed William Abbott, colored, assistant watchman in the City Hall. He is an Eleventh Ward Republican. He takes the place of John Harman, a white man, and a Democrat.

—Police Commissioner Welles informed Mayor Wurster yesterday that there were 300 saloons in Brooklyn within the 200-feet limit of churches and schools, and that 194 would have to be closed, as they are operating under transferred licenses.

—Joseph Littell of 36 Butler Street was charged with having, against her wishes, hugged and kissed Nellie Crane of 173 Fourteenth Street. Justice Tighe yesterday fined Littell $10.

—Building Commissioner Bush, during the past week granted permits for the erection of fifty-nine brick buildings to cost $319,700, and twenty-six frame buildings to cost $82,800.

—Thieves entered the house of Edward R. Vollmer, 1,217 Dean Street, Thursday evening, when the family were at dinner, and carried off jewelry and money valued at $134.

Long Island.

—The College Point Board of Health has organized by electing the following officers: President—George L. Gillette; Clerk—William Sutter; Health Officer—Dr. F. J. Maynard; Inspector—John C. Haltele.

—William Finley, a Springfield blacksmith, was fined $2 by Justice Wood at Jamaica yesterday for violating the compulsory education law by not sending his thirteen-year-old daughter to school.

—Flushing's Village Trustees have offered a reward of $100 for evidence against "firebugs" who are supposed to have set fire to a number of dwellings in that village recently.

—The Democratic town organization of Hempstead has elected B. Valentine Clowes President, Edward Cooper Treasurer, and William Stoffel Collector.

—Elmer E. Bergen, Tax Collector of the village of Jamaica, has reported that taxes have been collected to the amount of $83,000.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Mark's Church, at Rockville Centre, will open its annual fair in Athenaeum Hall this afternoon.

—Prof. E. L. Barbour of Rutgers College gave a musical recital at Athena Hall, Port Jefferson, Thursday evening.

—The Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart lectured in Mattituck Thursday evening upon "Brawn and Bread."

—Washington's Birthday was celebrated in the schools on Long Island yesterday afternoon.

Long Island City.

—The Steinway Railway Company has purchased four and a half acres of land from James Marc at Woodside, and will erect a new plant and supply depot to cost $75,000. The land cost $21,000. Work upon the new plant will be begun at once.

—Edward L. Frost has been appointed referee in the foreclosure suit brought against the Astoria Athletic Club by Charles W. Hallett and R. K. White.

Yonkers.

—At the sociable in the First Methodist Church chapel Thursday evening James Stewart, Jr., gave a polyopticon exhibition. Little Lillie Still sang. Then there were target shooting and beanbag contests. In the latter Mrs. Wallace Halsey won the prize.

—George Schoonover, C. F. Walters, William P. Hickey, David E. Myers, Raffaelle Cobb, Charles F. Wheaton, Bertram Ball, Arthur Cove, and Secretary Haskett are attending the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Newburg.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has directed the Common Council of this city to raise by tax $169,857.32, of which $37,554.18 is State tax; $28,005.96 State tax for care of insane, $26,325.50 school tax, and $77,971.70 county tax.

—A reception is to be given this evening by the Yonkers Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Council Chamber of Manor Hall. Members of other societies have been invited.

—Alderman E. A. Houston has returned from a visit to Philadelphia, and last evening presided at the annual dinner of the Fourth Separate Company Veteran Association.

—This is the last day of the Yonkers Industrial and Food Exposition, under the patronage of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Temperance Hall.

—The Fourth Separate Company basket ball team will go to Poughkeepsie to-day to play two games with the Fifteenth Separate Company team of that city.

—The Baptist Young People's Union of Sing Sing came here Thursday night and were entertained by the union of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church.

—Frank R. Robinson gave an illustrated lecture on "India and the East Indies," in the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church Thursday evening.

—The skaters are having fine sport now. Large crowds went to Van Cortlandt Lake yesterday. The ice was in first-class condition.

—This being a legal holiday, the banks will be closed, but many stores will be open a portion of the day.

—Lady Washington Hose Company's mask ball in Teutonia Hall last evening was a success.

—Yonkers Council of American Mechanics had an entertainment and dance last evening.

—The tournaments of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club will begin to-day.

—The Minuet Circle had its dance last evening in Wiggins Hall.

Westchester County.

—The Committee on Superintendent of the Poor of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon began its investigation into the charges of irregularities against the late Superintendent, Miles Adams. He is accused of having charged the county for goods which were never delivered. The only witness was a representative of the Lincoln National Bank of New-York, where the drafts were deposited.

—The Supervisors will urge the Legislature to pass a bill allowing the Chairman of the Board, the Sheriff, and District Attorney, in cases of emergency, to offer rewards and pay expenses of the detection and capture of felons or persons suspected of committing crimes.

—The third Dannreuther musicale will take place Thursday evening at 290 North Fulton Avenue, Mount Vernon. The tenor soloist will be Mackenzie Gordon.

—Jacques W. Redway, F. R. G. S., will lecture at the Universalist Church, Mount Vernon, March 29 on "Physiography of the Sun."

—The Mount Pleasant Field Club of Sing Sing had its annual dinner in the clubhouse last evening. It was limited to members.

—The Board of Supervisors yesterday adjourned until next Thursday.

New-Rochelle.

—The first meeting of the Rainbow Club was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harry Peck. Among those present were Mrs. H. T. Vulte, Miss Fielitz, Mrs. L. E. Van Etten, Mrs. William Cutajar, Mrs. Nicholas Stavey, Miss Edith Stavey, Mrs. Roosevelt Todd, Mrs. John Habberton, Mrs. Ira Carpenter, Mrs. William Pitt, Mrs. N. C. Fonda, and Mrs. Woodford. The club will meet once a week through Lent and sew for charity.

—The Thursday Evening Euchre Club met this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Scherp, in Franklin Avenue. The prizes were won by Miss Carrie Miller and Josiah Morgan Le Count. The club will meet next at the home of Miss Carrie Miller, in Church Street.

—A. M. Kreitler, I. H. Lent, and W. H. Finch have been drawn for duty on the Grand Jury. Those chosen petit jurors from the village are W. F. Higgins, J. P. Gahan, C. T. Robinson, M. O. Booker, and Benjamin Ensinger.

—C. F. Lent, teacher in the upper New-Rochelle school, is ill with the measles. His position in the school was filled this week by Miss Sheldon of Hillsdale.

—Huguenot Lodge of Masons last evening conferred the second degree of the order on Charles B. Dunkel and Joseph L. Fornachon.

Jersey City.

—The legislative committee yesterday inspected the Erie Railroad tracks from the station to the tunnel, after which it boarded a train and went over the Northern Branch to Nyack, where the party had dinner. They then returned to the main line, and inspected the road as far as Suffern. The object of the inspection is to determine the feasibility of elevating the tracks in cities.

—Frank Flannigan and Miss Mamie Brannagan were married Dec. 6. Mrs. Flannigan complained yesterday that her husband had deserted her, and was about to marry a young widow named Mooney. A priest, whom Flannigan had consulted in regard to his second marriage, stated that he had put an end to the affair, and Flannigan was released. His wife will bring suit for divorce.

—Henry Rolffs of 367 Palisade Avenue, who is a Deacon of St. Trinitatis German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was arrested yesterday for selling bottled beer without a license. He claims that, under a decision of the United States Court, he does not require a local license to sell beer in the original packages. He was held for examination Monday.

—As a result of the quarrel between City Marshal Graham and Police Captain Farrier, the Marshal has been securing evidence for the Grand Jury against a number of gambling resorts, which he claims to have found in Capt. Farrier's precinct.

Wash Dress Fabrics for 1896

are now shown at "The Linen Store" in great profusion. The list of high-class specialties includes the new linen Batiste with colored silk stripes, lace insertions and embroidered effects; a decided novelty in Linen Crepon, showing a new crust-like effect; exceedingly handsome French Silks for both dresses and waists, and many other novelties, while the collection of staple goods offers a very wide choice in Colored Linens for waists, Linen Ginghams, Batistes, Ducks and Drills, India Dimities and French Organdies, white and colored; Persian Lawns, Hindoo Cloths, Nainsooks, Cambrics, Silk Ginghams, Cheviots, Oxfords, French Percales, Covert and Galatea Cloths and other fabrics all in the newest and most desirable designs.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West Twenty-third Street,

(Opposite Fifth Av. Hotel.)

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

Prof. John Bach McMaster's

History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,

together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of

The Times.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

READ TO-MORROW'S

SPLENDID NEW-YORK

TIMES

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES WHICH NOBODY CAN AFFORD TO MISS.

Battle of the Navesink It was fought on the Highlands in midwinter of 1777. Continental troops were defeated. Surprised by the British regulars, twenty-five of the militia were killed and many were taken prisoners.

Washington's Birthday How it used to be celebrated one hundred years ago. It was a holiday before his death. First public glorification was held in this city in 1784. The first Tammany Society celebration of it.

Cruel Southern Crimes Trial of the murderers of a Revenue Collector in 1873. How Spiritualism played a part. A Mississippi seance which revealed the whereabouts of an important witness. Details of a barbarous crime.

Beautiful Onyx Marbles Great increase in the commercial value of this stone. Its uses in modern architecture. Splendid quarries in America. Very valuable deposits in Virginia and California Onyx in ancient Egypt.

Colonial New-York City Religions were many and clergy few, said Gov. Andros. Doomsday book of New-Amsterdam. A return of all heads of families in the city in 1665. Another of 1774. How the town grew.

When We Take to Flying What has been done so far in the way of aeronautics. Will $100,000 tempt an inventor? Herr Lilienthal. Maxim. The use of wings. The motors. The screws. Ascending and descending centres.

The Venezuelan Boundary Proof against England in Catholic Church records. The spread of Spanish missions. An old map of the last century which is against the British claim. A list, in 1816, of church missions.

Defense of Our Coast Importance of Fortifications again generally recognized. Navy's relation to coast protection. Experts have discovered that ships should avoid hostile contact with land works. Combination of forces.

For an Auxiliary Navy Talk of an organization among the owners of steam yachts. Navy Department said to approve. Two prominent owners who are now building boats which could be quickly transformed for naval service.

Winds Affect Currents Allowance must be made for the set of our inshore current. Did the St. Paul allow enough? A northeasterly wind prevailed for several days before she went on the beach. Opinions of navigators.

Beautiful Works of Art Creations by American sculptors for the Congressional Library. Twenty-five statues altogether. Twenty-three sculptors were selected for this great work. What they have accomplished. Their subjects.

Music, Art, and the Drama These departments will, as usual, tell all that there is to be told in their respective fields.

Yachtsmen Looking Ahead A busy season promised down the bay by the Atlantic Yacht Club. Men who are booming the sport and sketch of the club.

The Woman's Page Will have a timely article about dressmaking schools, besides all sorts of gossip in which every woman will find something to interest her.

The Page of Book Reviews The leading notice will be one of a recent anonymous reply to Nordau—a reply at once effective and interesting. Then will follow a notice of Eugene Field's book on bibliomania and one of Prof. Mahaffy's book on the empire of the Ptolemies. Other books will receive shorter notices. The page will as usual be filled.

READ THE SUNDAY TIMES

The Best Sunday Newspaper Published in This City

32 PAGES FOR 5 CENTS

Saturday
February 22-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

PRISONS AND THEIR NEEDS

The Annual Report of State Superintendent Lathrop.

CONVICTS ABSOLUTELY NEED LABOR

The Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane is Becoming Too Small for Its Intended Uses.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The report of Superintendent of State Prisons Lathrop for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1895, says many of the prisoners were engaged during the year upon the buildings which were in process of erection. The daily average number of male convicts in the three prisons, Auburn, Clinton, and Sing Sing, in 1895 was 3,721, as against 3,624 in 1894.

In the last report of the Superintendent, the decided improvement in the balance in the financial result was noted. A similar result was attained in the last year. The expenditures for care and maintenance were in 1894 $465,269; for 1895 they were $467,209. As the daily average of prisoners in 1895 was 97 greater than 1896, it is clear that very rigid economy was practiced in the latter year. The net industry earnings in 1895 exceeded those in 1894. In 1894 the total sum credited to earnings was $99,197; in 1895 the sum of $135,181 was so credited. It is by this increase of net earnings that the deficit of 1893 is reduced. Tables are presented showing that the earnings of the convicts in the three prisons for the six years—1889 to 1895—amounted to $1,302,420. The prisons returned to the State Treasury or expended by direction of the Legislature all the money that it originally received from the State for industrial purposes, and $94,635 in addition; that the prisons paid to convicts $82,775; that the prisons on Sept. 31, 1895, had cash in banks amounting to $314,441, and had industrial assets on hand valued at $810,616. In the course of his report, the Superintendent says:

The health of the convicts in the last year was very good. The death rate of 1895 was the lowest that it has been for several years. In preserving the health of the prisoners at Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons some clear disadvantages have to be overcome, which can be removed only by new construction in order to obtain cell accommodations of the proper kind and to afford better ventilation and sanitation. The practical importance and remedial value of this change have been recognized for many years. The need of such change has been enforced in the last three years by the evidence furnished in the reports of the physicians of the prevalence of tubercular disorders and of the great mortality which arises in the prisons from that cause.

The population of Sing Sing Prison in 1895 exceeded that of 1894 by sixty in the average daily number, which was 1,389. The number received was 851; the number discharged or transferred, 841. Of the transferred men, 23 were sent to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane. In the industrial department 736 prisoners were employed on six productive industries during the year. The employment of convicts in rebuilding some of the prison structures lessened the industrial work and diminished the production of goods for the market.

The average daily population of Auburn Prison was 1,218, or 31 less than the average for 1894. The daily average number of prisoners in Clinton Prison for the year was 1,114, which was an increase of 68 over that of 1894.

In the medical department two new features were introduced this year. One of these was the establishment of military calisthenics for the outdoor sick squad; the other was the transfer of tubercular patients from Auburn to Clinton Prison, in order to observe the effect of the climate and other conditions peculiar to that institution upon them.

The number of inmates at the State prison for women at the close of the year was 99, or 17 less than at the beginning of the year.

The growth of the population in the Matteawan State Hospital is very rapid. The daily average population in 1895 was 490. The increase in the year was 61. In the last four years it was over 200. As the limit of capacity is 550 inmates, the institution will soon be overcrowded if a like increase shall continue. The Medical Superintendent regards the extension or enlargement of the Matteawan State Hospital as inexpedient. The present plant is new and is symmetrical in its proportions. Its several departments are adjusted to a population of 550. Extension in one direction will compel extension in other ways or great inconvenience or disadvantage will ensue.

The population of the hospital is composed of dissimilar elements, that is, convicted criminals and unconvicted persons. It is not advisable to place these two classes in close relation to each other. The true policy is to separate them and to put the convicted criminals in an institution by themselves where they can be safely kept and properly treated and where they will not come in association with the other class upon whom they work with contaminating force by reason of their vicious habits. The rational and humane way of dealing with the problem thus presented, of finding further accommodations for the insane patients now sent to Matteawan, clearly appears to be by a special hospital for the insane convicts. If it shall be deemed expedient to establish a new hospital exclusively for insane convicts, several considerations point to Dannemora as the best location with advantage to the State and to the inmates of Clinton Prison. The State has sufficient land there. The labor of the prisoners has been found efficient in building, and the mason and carpenter work and common labor required on the new buildings could be done by them. The climate at this place is conceded to be beneficial to invalids, and would aid largely in building up patients in low physical condition.

The present prison system will terminate with the current calendar year in constitutional provision. The future employment of the prisoners in the State prisons will be determined by the Legislature, with the prohibitions and limitations established by the Constitution.

Superintendent Lathrop speaks with emphasis and earnestness upon one phase of the employment question. He says:

There ought to be new laws, of such comprehension and vigor as to secure the continuous employment of the convicts in some useful industry. It is not enough that laws shall be enacted providing that convicts may be employed on certain industries. The vital need is for permanent employment for the men at all seasons of the year, and employment that will educate them in habits of industry and regularity. After witnessing the distressing results of the abolition of labor in the prisons in 1888-9, no prison officer can look upon the possible recurrence of such a condition without great anxiety. To prevent this result it is hoped that the new laws relative to convict labor will be so complete as to furnish constant employment for all available convicts.

The greatest success is always found in the most diversified occupations and the selection of prisoners who have fitness for some one of them for employment in such industry. Where that is not permitted, the demand is still imperative that prisoners shall be kept at work. The demand arises from their condition, and must continue. In the prison system which is now in operation, the convicts participate in the earnings of the prisons as compensation for their labor. Their share is not to exceed 10 per cent. of the earnings of the prison in which they are confined. The effect of this, provision has been that the Wardens of the three State prisons have paid to convicts in cash, since 1889, the sum of $82,775.17. This money has been of very positive benefit to the men who have completed their terms of imprisonment. It tides them over the immediate period following their release, until they can make some readjustment of their relations to the world, and find occupation by which to live honestly.

This helpful aid to discipline and reform will cease when the productive industries stop and the discharged man will receive nothing but his clothes, a ticket to the place he was sentenced from, and $10, which the law directs shall be paid each convict on discharge. It is respectfully suggested that this is a matter of such importance as to receive the consideration of the Legislature, and such treatment as may seem to it advisable. Some fair recognition of the duty of the State to discharged prisoners would seem to commend itself as a wise and proper provision, contributing to the safety of society and the welfare and reform of the prisoner.

The report of Gen. Lathrop was read with great interest by the legislators, and some attention will no doubt be paid to his suggestions.

Mayor Wurster Wants Republicans.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn is anxious to give Republicans work, but the civil service laws stand in his way. He is in favor of the Civil Service Commission's modifying its rules.

"The Civil Service Commission," Mayor Wurster said yesterday, "has no stronger friend than myself, but so far as the registration of laborers is concerned I am in favor of so modifying the rules of the commission that any head of department can get such laborers as are best adapted to the work for the economical administration of that department. I don't believe in being obliged to put on two men to do one man's work. I believe thoroughly in competitive examinations wherever practicable."

New Principal for a Brooklyn School.

William L. Sprague, Professor of Latin and Greek at the State Normal School, in Buffalo, has been appointed Principal of Public School No. 22, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, to succeed the late Lyman B. Hannaford. Mr. Sprague is a native of Naples, N. Y., and forty years old. He is expected to take charge of the school March 1.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON

A GENERAL CELEBRATION OF HIS NATAL DAY IN THIS CITY.

Patriotic Societies to Vie in Honoring Him—Great Parade of Volunteer Firemen in Brooklyn.

If history is not at fault, it will be just 164 years ago to-day since George Washington, who was not then known as the "Father of his Country," first saw the light of day.

The event was a very important one in the history of this country, and the memory of it is kept green by the annual celebration of Feb. 22, which never loses its significance.

The average school boy may regret that the date could not be changed about this year, so as to strike a day when "school keeps," but he will be glad, nevertheless, to help do honor to the memory of the man who "could not tell a lie."

Throughout the country Feb. 22 is observed as a festal occasion. It is associated with the Fourth of July in patriotic remembrance, and is as full of mingled sadness and joy as is Memorial Day. The nature of the celebration may differ greatly in various parts of the land, but the primitive idea of love and reverence for the Revolutionary patriot and the man himself is never lost sight of.

A favorite way of observing the occasion in the country is for the young men and boys to disguise themselves in all sorts of grotesque costumes and parade through the town on foot or on horseback.

Since patriotic societies, the direct outgrowth of the Revolution, and the era which developed Washington, have become so plentiful in America, the older customs are dying out, and giving way to receptions, entertainments, and memorial meetings.

In New-York there will be elaborate celebrations by such societies as the Cincinnati, the War of 1812, the Aztec, the Colonial Wars, the Loyal Legion, the Colonial Dames of America, the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, and the Daughters of the Revolution.

The New-York State Society of Sons of the Revolution will pay their tribute by giving a banquet to-night at Delmonico's. The President, Frederick S. Tallmadge, will preside, and grace will be said by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the society. Before the speaking the Revolutionary hat will be presented to the President by William G. Hamilton. The toasts are as follows: "Washington's Farewell Address and Its Timely Warnings," Spencer Clinton of Buffalo; "The Motive and Purposes of the Revolution Are Vital to the Life of the Republic," Charles W. Dayton; "Ethan Allen," Edward S. Isham of Chicago; "The Pending Flag Bill in Congress," Henry Stanton; "Lafayette, the Friend of Washington," Charlton T. Lewis; "Now and Then," the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan; "The Little Red Schoolhouse of Revolutionary Days," Charles B. Hubbell; "The Representation of the Thirteen Colonies in the Federal Constitution," Ashbel P. Fitch.

A feature of the day will be the distributing of accurate, framed pictures of Washington to many of the public schools in the city by the Washington Portrait Committee of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The committee consists of Edward Payson Cone, Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, and James Loder Raymond. A number of schools have already received portraits.

The Volunteer Firemen's Association of this city will attend the annual firemen's parade on Brooklyn in full uniform. John A. Patterson has been elected foreman and James D. Ridley assistant foreman for the occasion. They will meet at 9 A. M., and leave headquarters, Essex Market, at 9:30 A. M., and proceed down Grand Street to the ferry, take the boat which will be in waiting for them, and make a landing at the Atlantic Avenue Ferry, Brooklyn. They will be the guests of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn.

The Uniform Company of the Exempt Firemen's Association of this city will take the right of line in the parade. The company will start from headquarters, at Jefferson Market, Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, at 8:45 o'clock, and, preceded by the Old Guard Band, will march through Fourteenth Street to Broadway, and thence to front of the New-York City Hall, where, by request of some friends, they will be photographed in their old Empire style costume. They will then cross over Brooklyn Bridge, and take their position in the parade. Robert B. Nooney is the foreman and Lawrence Dalton assistant foreman.

The big auditorium at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, West Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard will be given over this evening to a patriotic entertainment, which promises to be a great success. Members of the Sunday school will take part in recitations, sword drills, flag drills, songs, and music. Twelve girls will give tableaus illustrating National airs. Services will be held in a number of churches.

HOW BROOKLYN WILL CELEBRATE.

Volunteer Firemen's Parade, G. A. R. Meeting, and Entertainments.

Washington's Birthday will be generally observed in Brooklyn this year. All the public offices and courts will close.

There will be a parade of the Volunteer Firemen in the morning. It is expected that 2,500 men will be line, under the Grand Marshalship of Louis L. Happ. There will be firemen from Brooklyn, Jamaica, Corona, Bay Ridge, New-York, East Rockaway, Gravesend, Poughkeepsie, Far Rockaway, Wakefield, Hoboken, and Staten Island.

The line of march wil be from Degraw and Henry Streets to Remsen Street, to and across City Hall Park, passing in review before the Mayor and city officials; to Fulton Street, to Myrtle Avenue, to Jay Street, paying a marching salute to William C. Bryant, Fire Commissioner, and staff; to Fulton Street, to Boerum Place, to Livingston Street, to Court Street, to Schermerhorn Street, to Lafayette Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to the fountain; countermarch and dismiss.

A number of Brooklynites will visit Baltimore as the guests of the Baltimore Sons of the Revolution and the Fifth Regiment Veterans Corps of Maryland. Among those who will go to Baltimore are William Berri, ex-Park Commissioner Frank Squier, Charles A. Moore, Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Col. George A. Price, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, James D. Bell, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Col. John N. Partridge, and Gen. William C. Wallace.

The Second Brigade Signal Corps will spend the day at Hartford, Conn., returning to-morrow morning.

There will be a meeting in the Academy of Music this evening under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Ivan W. Walker, National Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Edward J. Atkinson, Deputy Commander of the State of New-York, will be present. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church will deliver the oration.

Commander in Chief Walker will be the guest of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, and will be dined at the Montauk Club.

There will be a number of entertainments this evening.

The Funeral of Miss Van Rensselaer.

The funeral of Miss Katharine Boudinot Van Rensselaer, who died Tuesday from appendicitis, took place yesterday morning, from the Park Presbyterian Church.

The pall bearers were Arthur Turnbull, J. Langdon Erving, J. E. Davis, A. M. Hadden, J. R. Ogden, Jr., Herbert Parsons, Nelson B. Burr, Allen A. Robbins, Francis Newton, and Louis Slade. The Rev. Dr. Atterbury, pastor of the church, read the services and the Rev. Dr. Stimson of the Broadway Tabernacle read the Scriptural selection for the day. The music, chosen from the favorite selections of Miss Van Rensselaer, included "For All Thy Saints"; a duet, "The King of Love," sung by Miss Marion Peters and Mrs. H. A. Heacock, and "Crown Him With Many Crowns." The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Torpedo Boat Plans Changed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 21.—The Navy Department has decided to have three feet added to the length of Torpedo Boats Nos. 6 and 7, now being built by the Herreshoffs in Bristol. This will make their length over all 175 feet. The change necessitates an alteration of the plans for the location of parts of the machinery, particularly the boilers. Otherwise no great difference will be occasioned. Just now work is retarded because of the non-arrival of keel plates. Thirty frames of Boat No. 6 have been erected.

COLORED STUDENTS' WORK

The Atlanta Exhibit Now on View in This City.

A MEETING TO AROUSE INTEREST

Needs of the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes—Chauncey M. Depew Presides — Well-known Patronesses.

During the next two weeks the people of New-York will have an opportunity of seeing the fine exhibit which was made at the Atlanta Exposition by the students of the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes in the South. The exhibit has been transplanted to the large rooms on the ground floor of the Victoria Hotel Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and it was formally thrown open at 9:30 o'clock last night by Chauncey M. Depew.

The exhibit comprises carriages, trucks, barrows, harness, sideboards, chairs, &c., and samples of wood carving, drawing, painting, weaving, and the varied arts and manual and agricultural industries which are being taught the negroes and Indians at the Hampton Institute, in Virginia, and the colored boys and girls at the Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama.

Prior to the formal opening of the exhibition a public and largely attended meeting in aid of these two institutions was held in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Armstrong Association. Mr. Depew presided, and speeches were made by him, by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton, and by Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Turkegee Institute.

The purpose of the meeting was to stimulate public interest in these two industrial schools, and to raise funds for them. An additional building, to cost about $8,000, is needed for Tuskegee, and Morris K. Jesup of this city has promised to give one-half the cost, provided the other half is secured in a reasonable time.

Mr. Depew, in his opening speech at the meeting, said that it was appropriate that Hampton and Tuskegee should come to New-York to arouse interest, because New-York City, although roundly abused, was in many respects about all there was of America.

"The Populist arises on his pedestal," he said, "and says our monopolies are destroying American liberty. In his ignorance he believes what he says. The Populist never saw New-York, and he would get lost if he came here. The silver men cry that if it was not for New-York the country would rejoice and be prosperous in the use of a currency that will be accepted nowhere else but in the United States.

"We first admitted the manumitted slaves to citizenship, and now we are educating them up to it. Ordinarily we educate a man first and then admit him to citizenship."

Prof. Frissell threw pictures on a large screen, illustrating life at Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes. He described the work done there, and explained the needs of both institutions.

Mr. Washington spoke especially for Tuskegee, pointing out the great importance of its work among the colored people of the South, in teaching their young people farming, dairying, and horticulture. He said:

If the colored people got any value out of slavery they got the habit of work. Notwithstanding you often hear the contrary stated, the mass of the colored people in those rice, cotton, and sugar plantations in the South work hard, but they do not know how to utilize the results of their labor, so it gets away from them in mortgaging their crops, for high rents, whisky, cheap jewelry, and in hundreds of other ways.

The race problem in the South will work itself out when the black man by reason of skill and education shall make the white man dependent on the black man for something. Neither here nor elsewhere do people give a great deal of attention to a race that is in any degree empty handed and empty-headed. Indeed, one white man doesn't care a great deal about another white man except one has something that other wants. We find, as Tuskegee sends out into Alabama and other Southern States young men who can start printing offices, wheelwrighting establishments, blacksmithing shops, harness shops, industries by which the negro can produce something that will make the white man dependent instead of the negro, and all the dependence being on the other side, a change does take place in the relations of the two races. The black man who spends $10,000 a year on a railroad in the South in freight charges between New-York and Atlanta, Ga., is not going to be likely to be forced to ride with his family in a "Jim Crow" car. Rather than lose the $10,000 the railroad will put on a Pullman car for him.

The problem has got to be worked out for a number of years largely on the tangible side. The sight of a black man living in a two-story brick house has an inexplainable influence on a white man. When a black man, by reason of his knowledge of chemistry of the soil, improved tools, best breeds of stock, can produce on an acre of land forty bushels of corn, while the white man across the road only produces twenty bushels on the same kind of land, the white man will come to the black man to learn, and they will be good friends.

The following were the patronesses of the meeting and exhibition:

Mrs. Francis R. Appleton, Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, Miss Bangs, Mrs. Joseph S. Barnes, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Mrs. Charles E. Bigelow, Mrs. C. Loring Brace, Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, Mrs. Ellen D. Brown, Miss Bryce, Mrs. Peter McVicker Butterworth, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Miss Chanler, Mrs. D. W. Canders, Mrs. Julius Catlin, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Mrs. Richard James Cross, Miss Cutting, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mrs. Henry Dexter, Mrs. Lockwood De Forest, Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. C. H. Dodge, Mrs. W. F. Douglas, Mrs. David S. Egleston, the Misses Ely, Mrs. William Hamilton Field, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. William Preston Griffin, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. W. W. Heaton, Mrs. E. B. Hinchliffe, Mrs. William Dean Howells, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, and Mrs. Henry B. Hyde.

Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Miss Kissam, Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Mrs. John Howard Latham, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Miss Luquer, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe, Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. T. H. Newbold, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Mrs. C. H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, Mrs. Arthur Randolph, Miss Rockefeller, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. M. M. Roome, Mrs. William E. Rogers, Mrs. C. A. Runkle, Miss Schuyler, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. J. H. Schiff, Mrs. Augustus D. Shepard, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Miss O. E. P. Stokes, Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mrs. Miles Standish, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Villard, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. George E. Waring, Jr., Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer.

At the close of the meeting in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, the audience adjourned to the rooms on the ground floor of the Victoria Hotel, where Mr. Depew opened the interesting Atlanta Exposition exhibit of Hampton and Tuskegee.

SCHOONER SPRAGUE RETURNS DISABLED

Was in Collision with North German Lloyd Steamship Munchen.

The schooner Phineas W. Sprague, which sailed from this port yesterday morning bound for Barbados, put back in the afternoon with her bowsprit broken short off and headgear trailing over her bows.

The schooner was in collision with the North German Lloyd steamship Munchen, outward bound, from this port for Baltimore. The accident took place off Sandy Hook. The Munchen was only slightly damaged, and proceeded on her way.

The tug Volunteer took the Sprague in tow and brought her to an anchorage off Red Hook. As soon as repairs have been effected, she will resume her journey to Barbados.

Register for a Special Election.

Registration was begun in the Seventeenth Assembly District yesterday for the special election to choose a successor to Assemblyman Patrick J. Kerrigan, who died some weeks ago in Florida. The registration will be continued today. Voters registered at the last election are not required to register for the special election.

MANY PAPERS AND SPEECHES

Proceedings of the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association Held at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 21.—In the Young Men's Christian Association State Convention this morning Prof. W. W. White of the Bible Institute, Chicago, made a scholarly address upon prayer. Wilbur A. Bowen of Medina, N. Y., read a paper on the general subject of "Young Men in Unorganized Towns," and the specific subject "The Field for Such Work." He was followed by H. E. Crowell, visiting Secretary, on "Suggested Methods of Work." Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia College read a paper on "What Is the Aim of Our Educational Work and How Can We Reach It." L. W. Mauser of Chicago spoke on the same subject, and general discussion followed.

This afternoon David Lindsay of the Twenty-third Street Branch, New-York City, read a paper on boys' work, entitled "Things of First Importance." A paper prepared by Lamont Warren of Malone, entitled "Makeshifts," was read and commented on by Sumner Dudley, State Secretary for boys' work. William H. Sage, Chairman of the Harlem branch, New-York, made an address on "Social Work of the Associations; How Wisely Developed." Referring to the world's convention at Amsterdam, Holland, a few years ago, he said that beer was provided in the lunch for delegates after the religious service. It struck the American delegates as incongruous, although they appreciated the fact that such was the custom of the country, and the Dutch delegates saw in it nothing inconsistent with Christian character.

A delegate, a native of Holland, rose after Mr. Sage had finished and said he was one of the disgusted ones who were present at the beer lunch mentioned, and he could promise them if another world's convention should be held in Amsterdam that there would be no beer.

The Rev. J. T. Stone of Utica presented a paper on "Practical Methods of Personal Religious Work," which was followed by a discussion. E. W. Booth of Albany made an address on "What Modifications of Our Religious Work Should be Made in Order to Insure Its Greater Usefulness."

Question drawer exercises on religious work were conducted by J. T. Bowne of Springfield, Mass. From 5 to 7 P. M. six parior conferences were held, as follows: For college delegates, railroad delegates, educational work, athletics, boys' work, Presidents and Boards of Directors. This evening the programme included addresses by President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, on "Essential Elements in a College Association," and Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, on "The Power and Possibilities of Organized Christian Work by and for Students."

GUNNING DIVORCE CASE CLOSED

CONTRADICTIONS BY COMPLAINANT AND DEFENDANT.

She Said the Minister Voluntarily Washed Dishes, but He Denied It—Decision Next Week.

All the testimony has been presented in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Mary C. Gunning against her husband, the Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Justice Van Wyck will render a decision next week.

Mrs. Gunning testified that she had frequently talked to the children about their dead mother, and had told them if they were only half as good as their mother had been, she would be satisfied.

She said the palm of her hand may have touched Dr. Gunning's cheek once when she was seated on the arm of his chair, and had her arm around his neck.

"When was this," Mr. Jenks inquired, "this incident of your sitting on the arm of the doctor's chair, when you drew his head to yours, and there was no anger?"

"I can't tell you," Mrs. Gunning replied. "Was it this Fall?"

"Well, say the Fall, and let it pass."

Mr. Jenks referred to the quarrel in which Mrs. Gunning received a black eye.

"Did you deliberately run into the elbow of your husband?" he asked.

"I did not," she replied.

"Did the elbow of your husband touch you at all?"

"I don't know; but I do know he struck me."

"When the doctor says you called him an old fool, that is a deliberate falsehood?"

"It is, Mr. Jenks."

"Now, Mrs. Gunning, I'm going to call your attention to something I think is an error. It is not a trap; it is simply an error." He referred to the dispute about the whisk broom. She had said the broom was a present to her. Yesterday, she said it was a present to her husband. She desired to explain how she had made the error, but Mr. Jenks refused to hear any explanations. He demanded in answer "yes," or "no," until Mrs. Gunning began to cry, and said:

"I've got to explain, Mr. Jenks, and you have got to give me a chance."

"Mrs. Gunning, I've tried to be as fair and nice to you as I know," said Mr. Jenks, "with the utmost courtesy I have been taught, and all the breeding my people ever gave me."

"Humph!" said Mr. Tenney.

"Well," said Mr. Jenks, "perhaps they are strangers to you."

"Pshaw! Go on with your questions," said Mr. Tenney.

"Thank you," replied Mr. Jenks. "Mrs. Gunning, I will finish what I was going to say. I will try to make it as pleasant for you as possible."

He asked her about her visit to Lawyer Wild, in this city, and asked if the lawyer had not suggested a separation.

"He was not a cold-blooded lawyer or a cold-hearted lawyer," she said. "He had been my husband's friend for twenty years. I was stranded and wanted help and had to go to some one. I did not care who adjusted the difficulties."

"Even Deacon Hague?" Mr. Jenks asked.

"Even Deacon Hague," Mrs. Gunning replied.

"So Mr. Wild suggested a separation, did he?"

"Not in the cold-blooded way you put it, Mr. Jenks," Mrs. Gunning replied.

"Did Deacon Harley advise you to leave your husband?"

"He did."

"What did he say?"

"He advised me in the cause of the church to go and stay away indefinitely."

"Sure he said indefinitely?"

"I am sure he said indefinitely."

Mrs. Gunning testified that her husband had wiped the dishes, but it was voluntary on his part.

Dr. Gunning was recalled. He denied that he wiped the dishes and that he refused to eat the food Mrs. Gunning had prepared. He said Mrs. Gunning had objected to his going out.

"I had the right to go out, and did so," he said. "My wife was in the habit of saying she would increase my gas bills, and I went back to the house to see if she was a woman of her word. I found the house illuminated from top to bottom, and, as I had a key to the cellar, I went down and shut off the gas. She was very much frightened."

As neither counsel cared to sum up, they left the case for Justice Van Wyck to decide upon the testimony.

HANGED IN THE BOSTON JAIL

Gilbert's Execution the First There in Nearly Twenty Years.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Angus D. Gilbert, twenty-seven years old, a native of Nova Scotia, was hanged in Charles Street Jail at 10:40 o'clock this morning for the murder in Dorchester, April 10, 1895, of Alice, the eight-year-old daughter of George W. Sterling.

Gilbert's is the first execution in Boston in nearly twenty years. The last man to be hanged was Thomas W. Piper, May 26, 1876. Piper enticed five-year-old Mabel Young into the belfry of a church on a Sunday and murdered her with a cricket bat.

Alice Sterling's mutilated body was found in the cellar of the house in which Gilbert lived. He alleged that he had found her there dead, and fearing that he would be accused of killing her, had buried her body.

Measles in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Health Department has received reports of 238 cases of measles during the past week. Dr. West, however, says there is no occasion for alarm.

Health Commissioner Emery yesterday notified his Inspectors that, on account of the prevalence of contagious diseases, it will not be necessary for them to report daily at the Health Office.

GREGORY MURDER TRIAL

Witnesses Called to Show that the Defendant Was Irrational.

LETTERS FROM HIS DEAD WIFE READ

The Father of the Prisoner Examined—Effort to Show that Some of His Relatives Were Insane.

The trial of Jesse M. Gregory for shooting and killing his wife Clara on April 6, 1895, was resumed yesterday morning before Recorder Goff, in Part IV., of the General Sessions Court.

The courtroom was crowded with people. Gregory's face was ashen as he took his seat in court. His venerable father sat beside him.

The first witness called was John Mabee of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y. He is an uncle of Gregory.

"There have been some members of your family insane," said Mr. Levy.

"I object," shouted Assistant District Attorney Osborne, and the Recorder ruled the question out.

The witness had, however, answered the question in the affirmative before the objection was made.

Mr. Levy began to ask questions about Nicholas Demarest, an uncle of the witness. In answer to the Recorder, Mr. Levy said Mr. Demarest was related in the third degree to the defendant. "Oh, no," said the Recorder, "the relationship is in the sixth degree."

The witness, who is seventy-five years old, said he was ten or twelve years old when his uncle died. Mr. Levy then asked many questions, in an effort to show that Nicholas Demarest was a lunatic. He was constantly interruted by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. Later, the witness said he was about thirty-five years old when his uncle died. He said his nephew, Nicholas Mabre, is now in an asylum. On motion of Mr. Osborne, the answer was stricken out.

John Wayre, who keeps a candy store at 68 King Street, testified to strange actions by Gregory. He said he had to order Gregory from his store because of his strange actions. This was in the month before the killing of Mrs. Gregory.

M. W. Heath of Hackensack, N. J., who said he is a "doctor of dental surgery, a druggist, and a Justice of the Peace," was the next witness. He had known Gregory for fifteen years. He said that Gregory asked him for strychnine at one time, but he gave the defendant water, thinking it unsafe to give him a poison. He said Gregory was arraigned before him for stabbing "Nick" Moran. Gregory declared, he said, that the stabbing was accidental, and seemed very much depressed. The witness said that when he gave Gregory water instead of strychnine the defendant would retire to the rear of his drug store and go to sleep. The witness said he sold Gregory laudanum ten or twelve times. When Gregory asked for strychnine, he said he wanted it to straighten out his nerves. He sometimes sold Gregory two drachms of laudanum, it not being unlawful to do so in New-Jersey.

Dr. Jacob Hartmann of 267 West Thirty-sixth Street, testified that he was confined in a cell in the Tombs with Gregory for three days. He said he saw Gregory hold the bowl vessel without the least apparent sensation. Gregory was always restless in the cell, and his limbs were constantly twitching. Gregory moaned constantly in his sleep. Gregory talked to him about the shooting, but said he had no recollection of it.

John Gregory, twenty years old, the brother of the prisoner, was the next witness. He testified that the defendant acted very strangely after the trouble with Moran.

James S. Gregory, the father of the prisoner, said that when his son came to his house to tell him of the Moran trouble, he did not recognize him, he was so much changed in appearance.

Mr. Levy read a letter from the defendant's wife to James S. Gregory, dated at Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 2, 1892, and saying:

I thought I would drop you these few lines asking you to forgive me for my impudence to you, and I want you to come to me and know where he is, if he will come back to his forsaken wife. I will take back what I said about him, and begin the year of 1892 together happy. I hate to part with what little we have, or let me get to him with my two little girls. I cannot stand this much longer, for it is more than I can bear. If he will only take me back, and the two little girls, he will never regret the day, for I will be true from the time we meet. My heart is almost broke now. But if Jesse will only come home and send for me to come to him I will forgive the past. Won't you try and send him back to me for there is love in my breast for him yet?

I will admit that I have done wrong, and am ashamed of myself for it, but as God is my judge, I swear I will never do anything to offend him again, but I will be a loving wife from now on.

For God's sake send your son home or let me go to him, and try and put us together for the little girls' sake.

Mr. Levy also read other letters written by Gregory and his wife to the father of the prisoner's family troubles. In one letter, dated April 7, 1892, Mrs. Gregory said:

"Now that your beautiful son is clear, you are all in your glory, but it would have served him right if Mr. Moran had appeared served him right if Mr. Moran had appeared against him. Then I would have some peace, for he is the one to time throwing up to me about Moran. It is just one thing, then another, and I don't intend to stand it. I have warned him, and I will do something to him that I can't help, for I don't intend to stand it.

"If your son was as good as Moran is there would be some sense in him. He would not call me other folks' names. If your son thinks he is right he is damnably mistaken, for I tell you I won't stand it.

"Now I have told you and warn him if anything happens it will be his own fault, for I take oath he will be sorry. You wrote him a beautiful letter which he got Wednesday about Moran, and it is all lies, every word. I would not give Jesse's little finger for Moran's whole body. I have been a —— fool long enough, and don't wish to be one any longer."

This letter was marked with some profanity.

Col. Robert J. Haire said he saw Gregory in Eighth Avenue on the night of the shooting. "Gregory came up to me," he said, "twitching a piece of paper between his thumb and forefinger. He mumbled something to me which I did not understand. I said: 'What are you saying?' and he said, 'That isn't right.'"

He thought Gregory was acting irrationally at the time.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

DEATH OF DR. HOUSE OF ROCKLAND LAKE

Struck by a West Shore Locomotive at Congers.

ROCKLAND LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Dr. Henry H. House, Postmaster of Rockland Lake, and for years the only resident physician here, died this evening of injuries received yesterday by being struck by an engine on the West Shore Railroad at Congers.

Dr. House was about fifty-five years old. He was born in Ulster County, his father being Capt. Garret O. House, many years ago a well known steamboat man on the Hudson River. Dr. House received his medical education in the University Medical College, New-York City, and was graduated in 1863. He afterward opened a drug store in Haverstraw, and conducted it for several years. He removed to Rockland Lake in 1874. He was identified prominently with many interests in the county, being a School Trustee, Health Officer, and one of the originators of the Rockland County Farmers' Club. His widow is the daughter of Richard Van Valen of Haverstraw. He leaves two sons. Dr. William S. House of Haverstraw is his brother.

Rented a Newport Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 21.—A. Lanfear Norrie of New-York to-day rented the cottage of Mrs. J. Van D. Reed, on the westerly side of Bellevue Avenue, for next season. He has never yet been a Summer resident of Newport.

LENTEN LECTURES FOR CHARITY

Given at the Waldorf for Benefit of the J. Hood Wright, Formerly the Manhattan, Hospital.

The Ladies' Association of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital has arranged for a course of Lenten lectures, which promise to be interesting and, it is expected, remunerative.

The course will open Thursday, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M. at the Waldorf. The three other lectures will be continued each week following at the same time and place.

The subjects, in the order in which they will be given, are "London Drawing Room Entertainment," Cecil Barnard; "Old Country Sayings and Songs," Mr. and Mrs. Hector Hall; "Manners, Habits, and Customs of China and Japan," illustrated, Howard Martin; "York and Beverly Ministers," Alfred M. Collett.

The hospital for the benefit of which the lectures are given is better known to the public as the Manhattan Hospital. By the unanimous vote of the managers last April it was decided to name the hospital after Mr. Wright, in memoriam. The Supreme Court authorized the change, and it went into effect in September.

Mrs. Wright is President of the Ladies' Association of the hospital. She, with her family and Miss Wright, make a liberal annual donation, which they have pledged themselves to continue to help defray the running expenses of the hospital.

Patients are received at the hospital irrespective of condition, color, or creed, only chronic and contagious diseases being turned away. Of the hospital patients last year 88.9 per cent. were free. In the dispensary $112.75 was received for medicines, and $60 was received for ambulance hire. There was an average of twenty-two and one-half ambulance calls a week last year.

The officers of the Ladies' Association are: President—Mrs. J. Hood Wright; Vice Presidents—Mrs. James Rogers, Mrs. A. M. Judson, and Mrs. William Foster, Jr.; Treasurer—Miss J. M. Schouler; Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. R. Farrell; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. D. Jones.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Edward M. Robinson were two new members of the Board of Managers of the hospital last year.

MRS. G. R. KELSO WILL RECOVER

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strong Up to the Close, Notwithstanding the Holiday Recess.

LONDON BUYING STILL A FEATURE

Free Gold in the Treasury in Excess of One Hundred Millions—An Involved Bank Statement—Stock Speculation.

FRIDAY—P. M.

First prices to-day were ⅛ to ⅜ higher than yesterday's final sales, but the improvement was quickly followed by weakness, the result of profit taking. Before noon, however, the market became firmer, and continued strong right up to the close. The afternoon strength was the more remarkable in the face of to-morrow's holiday. Usually the disposition before a protracted recess is to dispose of speculative holdings, but to-day the feeling was that possible happenings were more likely to be favorable than otherwise, and that consequently it would be well to retain an interest in the market. London has shown a disposition to buy for several days, and if Americans should be strong in that market to-morrow it is confidently expected that the local market on Monday will be favorable, influenced by the fact.

A gratifying piece of news came from Washington announcing that the Treasury gold reserve had once more crossed the hundred-million line. The free gold was placed at $105,092,843, an increase of very nearly $11,000,000 since yesterday. The bank statement was issued to-day, but although it contained important changes in its items, it afforded little information as to the actual conditions of the banks. An increase of more than $6,000,000 in loans would, under ordinary circumstances, be regarded as evidence of growing activity in business. At this time, however, it may possibly reflect drafts upon credit by those who had to make payments for Government bonds. This explanation, however, is hardly satisfactory, as the payments for the bonds were required last Saturday, and should not, therefore, play any part in this week's statement. Actual money holdings decreased $9,000,000, and deposits decreased $3,333,000. It is understood that some of the depository banks have included in their deposits the money held for the Government on the bond transaction, while others have not done so. The surplus reserve has fallen to $28,627,050, and of the sixty-seven banks in the Clearing House sixteen are below the legal requirements.

Beyond the general strength, there was little that was noteworthy in to-day's market. The active stocks were St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Sugar, and Leather, with a fair volume of business in Rock Island, Burlington, and the international issues. North American developed unusual activity and strength. The story is that the company is about to be wound up, and that the book value of the stock is nearly double its present market value. The buying of Union Pacific continued good, and it closed at its top price. The possibility of an assessment on the stock is not disturbing, as under any circumstances it will not be made until after a settlement with the Government has been reached, and this is not likely to happen for another year, at least. The railway bond market was a little less active, but was distinctly strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The money rates were 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $94,081,973; balances, $7,769,021; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $24,610.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 1 1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@68¾. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 68¾@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54@55c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,082,810

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and barely steady. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾@$4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 40¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.00 discount. Boston—25@35 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were strong and less active, but the business was still greatly above the recent average. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Erie, fd., c., 5s, cfs	1
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	2
Kan. Pacific con., t. r.	1½
Manhattan 4s	
New-York, Susquehanna & West. Term.	1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & W. gen.	1
Oregon Railway & Nav. con. 5s, t. r.	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1½
Oregon S. L. & U. N., t. r.	3¼
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
Rome, W. & O. con.	1¼
St. J. & G. I., t. r.	1
St. Louis & S. F. tr. 5s	1¾
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St. Paul 7s, g.	1½
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	1¾
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s	2½

DECLINED.

Colorado Midland 1st, t. r.	1
Ft. Worth & R. G. 1st	1½
General Electric deb. 5s	1½

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged, except for the 4s, 1907, registered, which declined ⅛. The sales were $15,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅝; $51,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106⅞; $186,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118@117¾, @118, and $16,000 currency 6s of 1898 at 105. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109¾	109⅞
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	117¾	118
4s, c., 1925	117¾	118
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113¾
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114
Curency 6s 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $6,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 87¼@88; $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 62, and $10,000 do, deferred, 6c, trust receipts, at 6¼.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week exclusive of specie were $8,804,448, of which amount $2,811,138 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $3,744,112, and the exports of specie were $1,107,398.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Express	111½	111½	110	110	110	112	60
*American Sugar Refineries	116	116⅛	115⅜	115⅝	115¾	115⅞	13,585
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100½	101½	251
American Tobacco	81½	81⅝	80¾	81⅛	81¼	81½	5,487
American Tobacco pf.	102½	103⅛	102	103⅛	102	103	105
Ann Arbor	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	11	12	200
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅞	17¼	16¾	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	6,370
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	½	½	⅝	⅞	1,200
Baltimore & Ohio	35½	36	35½	36	36	37	600
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	24⅛	24¼	24	24	24	24½	616
Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	50½	51	200
Central Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	16¼	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	730
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68½	68¾	68	68¾	68¾	68⅞	3,040
†Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80½	80¾	79¾	80¼	80¼	80½	9,820
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105⅞	104½	105⅛	105	105⅛	2,109
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	78⅜	78⅜	78	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	21,460
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129½	130	129½	130	129¾	130¼	88
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73⅞	74⅛	73⅜	74	73¾	74	9,888
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38¾	38¼	39	400
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	89½	90½	5
†Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	51½	51½	51	51	50½	51½	250
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33¾	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	94	98	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	●17⅜	100
Consolidated Gas Company	158½	158½	158½	158½	158	159	115
Delaware & Hudson	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128½	129½	10
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48½	48¾	47⅞	48½	48⅝	48⅝	2,450
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18½	18⅝	1,495
Evansville & Terre Haute	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33	35	800
Flint & Père Marquette	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅜	14	800
General Electric	32	32	31½	31½	31⅝	31⅞	930
Illinois Steel Company	69	69	69	69	66	70	100
Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	9½	100
Laclede Gas	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	24¼	24½	800
Laclede Gas pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	80	82	102
Lake Erie & Western	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21½	21½	22¼	250
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74	74¾	150
Lake Shore	146⅜	147	146⅜	147	146¾	147½	671
Long Island	53⅜	54	52⅞	54	53⅞	54	18,572
Louisville & Nashville	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24	24½	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	105⅝	106½	105	106	105⅞	106⅛	1,080
Manhattan Consolidated	21	21⅜	21	21¼	21½	22	500
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	81½	83	81½	83	81	81⅞	500
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	50	52½	50	52¼	51¼	52	1,550
Minnesota Iron	72	72	72	72	71½	72	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29⅞	30½	29¾	30¼	30¼	30⅝	2,675
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	22¾	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	4,070
National Lead Company	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	27	27¼	150
National Starch	6½	6½	6½	6½	5	..	100
New-Jersey Central	108	108¼	107½	108⅛	108	108¼	1,350
New-York Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98⅜	98½	110
New-York, N. H. & Hart.	184½	184½	184	184	183	185	15
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	13¾	14	13¾	14	14	15	200
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	790
N. Y., L. E. & W pf., all in. pd.	28½	28¾	28½	28½	28½	29	400
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28	28	28	28	28¼	28½	350
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	765
Norfolk & Western pf.	9	9	9	9	9¼	10	100
North American	5⅞	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	5,934
Northern Pacific	¼	⅜	¼	⅜	⅜	⅜	1,750
Northern Pacific pf.	16	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	2,600
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅝	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅞	380
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	8	8	8	8	8⅜	9	7
Pacific Mail	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅝	1,100
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	1,300
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12½	12¾	12½	12½	12⅜	13	600
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41	41	41	41	41¼	300
Southern Pacific	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅝	20	20½	300
Southern Railway pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	10½	10⅝	1,012
Southern Railway pf.	33	33	32½	32⅞	32¾	33	2,677
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅝	33⅞	33	33⅝	33⅜	33½	2,485
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	100
Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅜	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8,240
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	450
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5¾	150
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	11½	100
United States Express	45	45	45	45	43	47	20
*United States Leather	11	11⅛	11	11	10⅞	11	935
*United States Leather pf.	67	68⅜	66⅜	68	67⅜	68¼	12,590
*United States Rubber	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	28	28½	810
United States Rubber pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	85	87	10
Wabash	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7½	7⅝	750
Wabash pf.	19¼	19⅜	18¾	19	19	19⅛	2,400
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	86⅜	86	86¼	86	86⅜	953
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12¼	12	12	11¾	12	1,900
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	38⅞	39	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	40	165
Wisconsin Central	4	4¼	4	4¼	4	4¾	200

Total sales 172,202

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68¾	69	68¾	69	68⅝	68⅞	30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	300

Bonds.

A, T & S F 4s Trust Co ctfs	78¼	2,000	78⅝
		10,000	78⅝
		20,000	78⅝
		5,000	78⅝
		50,000	79
		10,000	78⅝
		47,000	78⅝
		5,000	78⅞
		105,000	79
		10,000	78⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s when issued	79⅛	50,000	79⅛
		13,000	79¾
		145,000	80
		5,000	80⅛
		45,000	80
A, T & S F adjustment 4s, when issued	49¼	10,000	49⅞
		10,000	49⅞
		2,000	49¼
		34,000	49¼
		35,000	49¾
A, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co. certfs, 1st inst p'd	26⅝	36,000	26⅝
		35,000	26⅜
		10,000	26⅞
		11,000	27
		50,000	27¼
		42,000	27½
		20,000	27¼
		50,000	27¼
B'klyn W & W Co 5s	100¼	5,000	100¼
		1,000	100¼
		19,000	100
Canada So 1st Gtd	108½	2,000	108½
Cent of N J G M 5s	119	8,000	119
		5,000c	119
Cent N J 1st Consol 1899	100½	20,000	100½
Ches & O gen 4½s	77¾	16,000	77¾
		3,000	78
C, B & Q Cons 7s	117¾	12,000	117¾
C, B & Q conv 5s	103⅞	4,000	103⅞
		2,000	104
C, B & Q Neb ext 4s	91¼	5,000	91¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	101	2,000	101
Chicago & Erie 1st	111	5,000	111
Chicago & Erie inc	27½	2,000	27½
Chi G L & C Co 1st	92	10,000	92
Chi. & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	45½	5,000	45½
		1,000	45¼
		20,000	45
		8,000	44¾
		2,000	44½
		11,000	45
		10,000	45⅛
		3,000	45
		7,000	45¼
		6,000	45¼
		64,000	45
Chi & Northwestern 30-year deb 5s	105¾	1,000	105¾
		5,000	106¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	96½	1,000	96½
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	109½	5,000	109½
Colorado Mid 1st Trust Receipts	76	25,000	76
		5,000	76½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	83½	10,000	83½
Den & R G 1st	113	500	113
Den & R G 4s	90	5,000	90
	90⅜	11,000	90⅜
	90	1,000	90
	90½	20,000	90½
Duluth & Man 1st, Dakota Div, Trust Co certfs stamped	82½	2,000	82½
Den & R G Imp 5s	88½	5,000	88½
	89½	3,000	89½
East Tenn reorg'n lien 4-5s	93¼	6,000	93¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	108⅝	7,000	108⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	109	1,000	109
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	101	5,000	101
	101⅜	5,000	101⅜
	101½	3,000	101½
Erie 4s prior bds	95½	30,000s20F	95½
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co certfs	70⅝	2,000	70⅝
Ft W'th & R G 1st	58¼	5,000	58¼
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	92¼	10,000	92¼
Gal, Har & San A 2d	101	7,000	101
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	92	2,000	92
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	69½	1,000	69½
	69¾	2,000	69¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st	118	6,000	118
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	94	1,000	94
Kanawha & Mich 4s	83	20,000	83
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented	108⅜	3,000s30F	108⅜
	109	8,000s30F	109
	109	4,000	109
	109	3,000s20F	109
	109	3,000	109
Kan Pac 6s, 1890	105	10,000	105
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co certfs	76	44,000	76
	76½	5,000	76½
	76	4,000	76
	76½	10,000	76½
	76⅝	16,000	76⅝
	76⅞	5,000	76⅞
	77	15,000	77
Laclede Gas L Co of St. L 1st 5s	95	5,000	95
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	103¾	5,000	103¾
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	80⅛	5,000	80⅛
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d	100	1,000	100
Unified Gold 4s	80	1,000	80
L, N A & Chi Cons	102½	11,000	102½
	102¾	6,000	102¾
Lo, N A & Chi G M	73½	11,000	73½
Manhattan Ry con 4s	98	1,000	98
Metropolitan El 2d	107½	4,000	107½
Mich Cent 5s 1902	108¼	1,000	108¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	95	5,000	95
Mil & St P 7s Gold	123	3,000	123
Minn & St L 1st, Southwestern Ext	125½	15,000	125½
Minn & St L con 5s	101	15,000	101
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	86¼	1,000	86¼
Mo. K & T 2d	62¼	10,000	62¼
	62½	10,000	62½
Mo, K & East 1st	93½	1,000	93½
Mo Pac 1st Cons	95	10,000	95
Mob & Ohio G M 4s cons deb certfs	68¼	6,000	68¼
N Y, N H & H 4s	137	7,000	137
N Y, C & St L 4s	104½	7,000	104½
N Y, L E & W new 2d Consol, J P M & Co or D, M & Co stamped ctfs	75	1,000c	75
Funded 5s Coup, J P M & Co or D, M & Co st'm'd ctfs	73	3,000	73
N Y, S & W Term 1st	106¾	2,000	106¾
N Y, S & W G M	75	1,000	75
Nor Pac 1st Coup	117	1,000	117
	116½	5,000	116½
North Pac 3d Coup	77⅜	6,000s3	77⅜
	77½	15,000	77½
	78	11,000	78
North Pac Cons 5s	43	23,000	43
	42½	10,000	42½
	42½	1,000	42½
	42¾	13,000	42¾
	42¾	2,000	42¾
Nor Pac col tr nts	87¼	10,000	87¼
	87½	15,000	87½
	87	5,000	87
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co certfs	34	2,000	34
	34¼	3,000	34¼
Ohio & M Con S F	104	3,000	104
Oreg Imp Co con 5s Trust Co certfs	27½	10,000	27½
	26	15,000	26
	26½	4,000	26½
	27	5,000	27
	27½	10,000	27½
	27¼	10,000	27¼
Oregn R & Nav 1st	110	9,000	110
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co certfs	95⅝	5,000	95⅝
	96	5,000	96
	95	3,000	95
	96	4,000	96
Oreg Short Line 6s	110½	2,000	110½
	111	2,000	111
	110¾	3,000	110¾
	111	1,000	111
	111½	2,000	111½
Trust Co certfs	110½	2,000	110½
	111	25,000	111
	111½	35,000	111½
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs	66⅜	10,000	66⅜
	66¼	5,000	66¼
	66⅜	5,000	66⅜
	66¾	16,000	66¾
	66	15,000	66
	66½	1,000	66½
	67	10,000	67
	67½	6,000	67½
	68	30,000	68
	68¼	5,000	68¼
	68½	13,000	68½
	69	2,000	69
Peo & Eastern 1st	79½	1,000	79½
	80	1,000	80
Phil & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certfs	79¼	8,000	79¼
Phil'a & Reading 1st Pref Inc	34	5,000	34
1st installment paid		20,000	20⅜
2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs	76	2,000	76
1st installment paid		20,000	20⅜
Pittsb'h & W'n 1st	76	2,000	76
Rich & Danv'e 6s	117¾	1,000	117¾
Rio Grande W'n 1st	77	17,000	77
	77¼	5,000	77¼
	77	5,000	77
	77¼	3,000	77¼
	77⅜	4,000	77⅜
	77½	5,000	77½
Rome, W & Og Con	119¼	2,000	119¼
Pitt. Shen & L E 1st	84	10,000	84
	85	10,000	85
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co certfs	51	5,000	51
St L & Iron M 5s	80	3,000	80
St L & I Mt 1st Ext 5s	100⅜	4,000	100⅜
St L & S F Trust 5s	84	5,000	84
	84½	5,000	84½
St L & San F 2d Class C	114⅜	1,000	114⅜
	115	4,000	115
St L Southw'n 1st	75	6,000	75
St L Southw 2d Inc	31	6,000	31
Seattle L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs	43	13,000	43
	43¼	5,000 3s	43¼
	44	5,000	44
	44½	3,000	44½
Scioto Val & N E 4s	83½	1,000	83½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	90¾	9,000	90¾
	91	7,000	91
	90¼	4,000	90¼
South'n Ry 1st 5s	93½	20,000	93½
	93⅝	10,000	93⅝
	93¼	5,000	93¼
	93⅝	5,000	93⅝
	93¼	2,000	93¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	23¼	10,000	23¼
	23½	10,000	23½
	23⅝	6,000	23⅝
	23½	3,000	23½
	23⅝	48,000	23⅝
	23½	5,000	23½
	23⅝	12,000	23⅝
Third Ave 1st 5s	119	20,000	119
Tol Peo & W'n 4s	79	2,000	79
	79½	3,000	79½
	79½	5,000	79½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	103½	2,000	103½
Union Pac 6s 1896	102¼	1,000	102¼
Union Pac 6s 1897	102⅝	1,000	102⅝
Union Pac 1st 1899	103¾	1,000	103¾
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	95	10,000s20F	95
	95⅛	1,000	95⅛
	95	2,000	95
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Co certfs	53⅛	3,000	53⅛
	52	10,000	52
	53⅛	3,000	53⅛
	54	2,000	54
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	39⅞	1,000	39⅞
	40	5,000	40
	39½	6,000	39½
Utah So Ext 1st	64¾	8,000	64¾
Wabash 1st	106	2,000	106
	106⅛	25,000	106⅛
	106¼	27,000	106¼
	106⅜	3,000	106⅜
	106¾	30,000	106¾
Wabash 2d 5s	77	1,000	77
	76¼	3,000	76¼
Wabash Deb Ser B	26½	10,000	26½
	26⅜	10,000	26⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s	106¾	1,000	106¾
	106	2,000	106
W'n N Y & Penn 1st	107	29,000	107
	107¼	1,000	107¼
	107	5,000	107
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	46	2,000	46
	45½	10,000	45½
	45¼	40,000	45¼

Rome, W & Og Con 119¼ 2,000

Total sales $2,653,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	152
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alton & T. H.	58	60
American Coal	115	120
American Cotton Oil	17½	18¼
American Cotton Oil pf.	67½	68½
Ann Arbor pf.	28¾	29¾
Am. T. & C.	92	95
R. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	8
*Bay State Gas	18½	20½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	130	140
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	⅜	1
Buffalo, R. & P.	10½	18
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	80
Canadian Pacific	87	88
Cedar F. & M.	..	8
Chicago & Alton	155½	161
Chicago & E. Ill.	43	47½
C. & N. W. pf.	145	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	3	3¾
Col. & H. Coal.	3	3¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	62
Commercial Cable	156	..
Consol. Coal	30	35
Delaware, L. & W.	161¼	164
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14½
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
Detroit Gas	27	30
*D., S. S. & A.	5¼	6¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	14
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	95	96
Erie, Tel. & Tel.	60	..
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50½	60
Great Northern pf.	110	113
Homestake	30	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	96¼	97¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	21	27½
Interior Conduit & Insulating	25	..
Iowa Central pf.	35½	37
Kansas & Michigan	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	3¼	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	20½
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Rio Grande W.	16	18¼
Rio Grande W. pf.	44	45¾
R., W. & O.	115½	116½
St. L. & S. W.	5¾	5¾
St. Paul & Duluth	27	29
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	95
St. P. & O. pf.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.
CENTRAL BRANCH:
819 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UPTOWN BRANCH:
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33d ST.
Call or send for our LETTERS and CIRCULARS.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits; accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
OREGON IMPROVEMENT
First Mortgage 6 % Bonds.

Inasmuch as the semi-annual payments required to be made by the Sinking Fund, under a provision in the First Mortgage, have not been made, and the arrears upon the same amounted on December 1, 1895, to $163,000.00, and as the Mortgage provides that upon default of such payment the First Mortgage bonds shall, at the option of the holders of one-half of the then outstanding bonds, become due and payable; and as the Consolidated Mortgage bonds are now in default, and deposited with a Reorganization Committee, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the exclusive protection of the First Mortgage bonds under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement.

You are requested to send your names and addresses to any of the undersigned, stating the amount of your holdings, and to deposit your bonds with the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, New-York City, in exchange for negotiable receipts.

Further information and copies of the agreement may be obtained from the Central Trust Company or from any of the undersigned.

F. P. OLCOTT,
President of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
Of Kessler & Co., No. 54 Wall Street, New-York.
MOSES WILLIAMS,
President of State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Boston, and of the Third National Bank, Boston, Mass.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, $6,300,000 of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of three per cent.
New-York, Feb. 17, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL, Committee.
GOVERN A. ABBOTT,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.
Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

United States New 4s.

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1896.
Holders of the first mortgage 7 3-10 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due March 1, 1896, will receive payment of the principal and interest of said bonds on presentation at this office, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Philadelphia.
THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the [illegible] Telegraph-Cable Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City, on TUESDAY, February 25th, 1896, at one o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th inst.
J. G. STEVENS, Secretary.
N. Y., Feb. 11th, 1896.

Meetings and Elections.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1896.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF ALL THE STOCKholders of Seminole Consolidated Gold Mining Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, 1896, at 5 P. M., at the office of the company, 287 Broadway, New-York, for the following purposes, to wit:
First—For the purpose of devising ways and means of raising money to pay the existing debts of the company, and the necessary funds to carry on its operations in the future.
Second—For the purpose of giving the Board of Directors the proper authority to sell or otherwise dispose of the property and plant of this company. By order of the President.
DAVID H. COLES, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 21, 1896.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 5, 1896. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. C. A. GARTHWAITE,
Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
150 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
22 shs. New-York & Harlem R. R. Co.
4 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
55 shs. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
$11,089.26 National Cordage Co., (Trust Certfs.)
1,000 shs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. pfd., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. common, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Union Pacific R'way Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co., pref'd., (Hypd.)
$10,000 Colorado Midland R'way Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Certfs., Hypothecated.)
$10,000 Colorado Midland R'way Co. 4 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Certfs., Hypothecated.)
$3,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1990, (Hypothecated.)
100 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., common, (Hypd.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$2,000 Brooklyn & New-York Ferry Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
50 shs. John Good Cordage Machine Co.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5, 1896.
Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the second day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.
The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 23 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.
The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
129 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 20, 1896.
The interest upon the Scrip of the company to March 1, 1896, will be paid to the holders of record of that date. The scrip books will be closed on the 25th of February, 1896, and opened on the 3d day of March, 1896.
PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, February 8, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened February 25, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 25, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of prunes, raisins, tinned vegetables, roast beef, corned beef, mattresses, sewing silk, watch caps, saltwater soap, candles, blankets, woolen jerseys, fire grenades, hose, and rubber life belts. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 39 WHITEHALL St., New-York City, Feb. 6, 1896.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in wreck of coal barge "Mist," now lying in Raritan River, N. J., off Sandy Point, that unless so much of same as endangers navigation shall be removed as soon as practicable after expiration of thirty days from date hereof, the undersigned will, by authority of the Secretary of War, take measures for its removal in accordance with provisions of Section 4 of Act of Congress approved June 14, 1880. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for removing above wreck will be received here until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 7, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. H. M. ADAMS, Major, Engrs.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN, Percival F. Butman, and Mary Isabella Butman, his wife; Arthur B. Butman and Dessie Maud Butman, his wife; Harold R. Butman, Alice Butman Kuhnast, Fritz Edward Kuhnast, Francis Skiddy Marden, and Fannie Louise Marden, his wife; Francis Skiddy Marden, Jr., Marian I. Marden, Lillie Butman Marden, and Eleanor Gay Marden, defendants.—Plaintiff desires the trial in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 23, 1896.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM
Attorneys for the Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, New-York City.
To the defendants, Percival F. Butman, Mary Isabella Butman, Arthur B. Butman, Dessie Maud Butman, Harold R. Butman, Alice Butman Kuhnast, Fritz Edward Kuhnast, Fannie Louise Marden, Francis Skiddy Marden, Jr., Marian I. Marden, Lillie Butman Marden, and Eleanor Gay Marden: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 11th day of February, 1896, and on the same day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, February 13, 1896.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
100 Broadway, New-York City.
f15-1aw6wS&mh28

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Forty-second Street.—New-York Supreme Court.—GEORGE H. RAYMOND, plaintiff, against BRIDGET HOGAN, Patrick Hogan, and Shafer & Hall Quarry Company, defendants.
By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale granted by this court in the above-entitled action and entered on the 7th day of February, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the undersigned, Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, duly appointed in this action for such purpose, will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by August Kleinau, auctioneer, (of Messrs. Kleinau, Lutz & Co., Sheriff's auctioneers,) at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co., the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-four (54) feet and four (4) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and partly through the center of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty (20) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel, or nearly so, with One Hundred and Forty-second Street seventy-five (75) feet to the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly and along the same twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, February 18th, 1896.
EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff.
HENRY LIPSKY, Deputy.
DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., New-York.
f19-2aw3wW&S&mh11

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Generally Lower.

EVENING UP FOR THE HOLIDAY

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Quiet—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

The grain speculation was light, and the bulk of the business was in the way of evening up for the holiday, with wheat lower and corn higher. Provisions were dull, but very steady. Cotton was fairly active and lower on free realizing. Coffee was lower and rather quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	78	@	78¼
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25⅝@		25⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¾@		..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.05	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@		..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.50	@	10.75
Lard, Western, steam	5.70	@	5.75
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21	@	..
Sugar, granulated	5	@	5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¼@		..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@		10¾
Copper, lake	10.75	@	11.00
Lard	3.17½@		3.20

WHEAT—Contracts were dull and irregular, with trading chiefly of a holiday character, and confined to ¼@¾c, united outside influences scarce and the close weak at ⅛@¼c decline; cables were easier; West lower, and foreign houses selling....Spot was fairly active on export account at ⅛c decline. Sales, 149,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba on private terms; 16,000 bushels do, 2½c over May, free on board, afloat, special delivery; 120,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, and 5,000 bushels do, steamer March 10, rumored at ⅝c over May, free on board, afloat....Options were the dull No. 2 red, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 8c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, ¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at ⅘c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 106,956 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 153,020 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 8,167 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were firm at ⅛@¼c advance, with a very slow trade, and influenced by the West. Spot was a trifle higher and very dull.... Sales, 3,000 bushels steamer mixed, 36c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, 35½c, elevator....Receipts, 15,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 95,143 bushels....Clearances hence, 526 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 133,792 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ⅛c higher and almost without transactions....Spot were quiet and firm at ⅛c advance....Sales, 40,000 bushels, including No. 2 white elevator, at 27c; No. 2 white at 28c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27¼c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25⅝@25¾c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¾c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¾c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 27@28½c for 21,000 bushels. ....Receipts, 34,800 bushels; exports, 400 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@..	72¼
March	45,000	72⅛@72¾	72⅝
May	1,030,000	71 @71 5-16	71⅛
June	25,000	70⅝@70¾	70¾
July	180,000	70⅝@70⅞	70¾
	1,280,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@..	36¾
May	120,000	36 @36¼	36¼
July	30,000	36⅝@37⅛	37⅛
Total	150,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@..	25¾
March	....	@..	25½
May	10,000	25 7-16@25⅝	25⅝
No 2 white—			
February	....	@..	27
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—There was very little demand, and values showed weakness with wheat. Sales of only 5,200 bbls, chiefly City Mills....Arrivals, 6,703 bbls and 10,796 sacks; exports, 11,660 bbls and 28,794 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 54,680 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1 $2.75@$3.10; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.75; white wheat, straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $1.90@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3.05@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.80.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Less active and steady at $1.25@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41@41½c delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85@90c; grits, 85@90c; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 69@70c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Neglected and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; shorts, 72½@77½c; red dog, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The export business of two or three days has reached 4,800 bbls prime yellow; it had been brought about at the beginning by a prompt coming down to some orders from the Mediterranean; these were chiefly at 25½c, and for only limited quantities at 26c; therefore the principal part of the business was at 25¼c, while at the close there were further offers to sell at 25¼c, and bidding going down to 25c, with 200 bbls ordinary prime, sold by samplers, at 25c; good off yellow was nominally 25c, but not scarce; the business has been on the disposition to close out some of the lots here, over which holders had been discouraged through the steady added onto the already large supplies and the failure of the compound lard trading to improve; the New-York market has suffered more than the South, as in the latter section, where large lots are held, the feeling is in good part still to see if the future will not develop something encouraging, especially as the oil has substantial money protection, while to sell now at relative figures with New-York would mean a loss; the close of the market shows a quiet feeling, with cable reports that England has come down with a lower offering, although when it learned that this country was doing more of a Mediterranean trading; unless there was some desire to cover a short sale, 24½c was about the trading basis for good off yellow for England; some small German business was doing at 25c for good off yellow, but it would be like selling prime at that price, which would have to be delivered at present, on the small offerings here of the off grade; crude in barrels sold at 21¼c for 20c off, and some nominally at 21½c; quite a tank of crude in bulk was obtained in South Carolina at 17½c. LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiling at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in better demand; pure unracked yellow at 30c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand and steady at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 21.—Oil opened highest, lowest, and closed, $1.35½. Standard's price, $1.35.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was stronger and slight advances in prices were made all around; but it did not have back of it substantial demands; the improvement was based more upon moderate supplies of hogs for the day and their better prices; Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 11,000 head; for Monday as 30,000 head, and for all of next week as 130,000 head.

LARD—The West was about 5 points better, but dull; February closed at 5.45c; May was at 5.57½@5.60c; closing at 5.60c; July, 5.72½@@5.75c. There was a dull and nominal market, with one bid of 5.70c for cash and 5.75c asked. May option was nominal at 5.90c; city steam was quiet; sales of 50 tcs at 5.10c; refined was slow; Continent at 6c; South American at 6.25c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Was a trifle firmer at the West, but quiet, and the market influenced by the moderate receipts of hogs, with February closing at $9.87½; May was at $10.05@$10.10, closing at $10.05@$10.07½; July at $10.20 bid to $10.25 asked; closing at $10.22½. Here there was a dull but nearly steady market. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Was about 5 points better, easing off by the close 2½ points, with moderate receipts of hogs; trading was dull. At the West, February closed at 5.10c nominal; May was at 5.25 @5.27½c; closing at 5.25c; July at 5.35@5.37½c, closing at 5.35c.

CUTMEATS.—The trading was slack and in small lots, with prices unsettled and easy: City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 7¾c; 16-lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8c.

BEEF—The market was slow and without change. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were rather easy; quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were about steady in price here and in fair demand. Bacon at 5½c; 180 lb at 5¾c; 160 lb at 5¾c; 140 lb at 5¾c; 120 lb at 5¾c; pigs at 6c. Receipts at the West, 46,140 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.85@$4.27½; left over, 6,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,916 head; steady; $3.75@$4.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,813 head; 5c higher; $3.75@$4.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,500 head; active; $4.15@$4.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 717 head; $3.90@$4.20. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.70@$3.82½. Omaha—Receipts, 4,200 head; opened strong; 5c higher; $3.80@$3.95. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.25@$4.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50.

TALLOW—The London sale was at unchanged prices, but of the 1,500 casks offered only one-quarter of the quantity was sold; here city in hogsheads was at 13-16c, with 50 hhds taken at that; for country made the market was chiefly at 3⅜@3¾c for the small lots taken.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there were offers to sell here at 5c, and a rumor had it that 100,000 lb had been obtained at 4⅞c for export, but not authenticated; the local refiners offered 4¾c. At Chicago sales of 200,000 lb at 5c, and its recent business at 5c, was 1,000,000 lb. Lard Stearine—There was a quiet and nominal market at 6⅛c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and 5@15 points lower, with Europe and on local realizing. Havre and Hamburg were ¼@1 down. Spot Rio dull and steady at 12¼c for No. 7. Sales, 2,200 bags Guatemala, 1,100 bags Bucaramanga, and 300 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 12.45c, and 2,000 bags at 12.50c; April, 250 bags at 12.10c; May, 250 bags at 11.85c; total, 2,750 bags. Second Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 12.45c, and 2,000 bags at 12.50c; April, 250 bags at 12.15c, and 750 bags at 12.20c; May, 250 bags at 11.90c, 2,000 bags at 11.95c, and 250 bags at 12c; July, 500 bags at 11.45c; August, 250 bags at 11c, and 500 bags at 11.10c; September, 250 bags at 10.55c, and 2,000 bags at 10.80c; December, 500 bags at 10.60c; total for day, 10,750 bags; May, 250 bags at 11.95c, and September, 250 bags at 10.80c, sold together; total, 14,000 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 10.50@10.60c; February, 12.50@12.60c; March, 12.30@12.60c; April, 12.15@12.25c; May, 11.95@12c; June, 11.65@11.75c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 11.05@11.10c; September, 10.75@10.80c; October, 10.65@10.75c; November, 10.60@10.70c; December, 10.55@10.60c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		216,932
Arrivals—S. S. Catania, Rio	2,015	
Arrivals—S. S. Catania, Santos	3,750	5,765
		222,697
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		7,571
Total stock in New-York to-day		215,126
Total stock in Baltimore	35,035	
Deliveries yesterday	1,592	33,443
Total stock in New-Orleans	20,163	
Deliveries yesterday	797	19,366
		53,009
Total stock in United States		268,135
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 20	93,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 20	3,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 20	79,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	33,000	
		208,000
Total		476,135
Same time 1895		436,696

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

	Rio.	Santos.	Victoria.
Jan. 20-26—Flaxman, N. Y.	10,000	..	15,000
Jan. 22-21—*Caravellas, N. O.	9,000	3,000	..
Jan. 25-28—Turkish Prince, N. Y.	14,000	6,000	7,000
Jan. 29—Horrox, N. Y.	..	21,000	..
Jan. 30—Severn, Baltimore	11,000	..	..
Feb. 6-12—Herschell, N. Y.	..	14,000	11,000
Feb. 11—Olbers, N. Y.	17,000	..	..
Feb. 12-15—California, N. O.	6,000	4,000	..
Feb. 13-18—Asiatic Prince, N. Y.	26,000	4,000	..
	..	25,000	..
Feb. 20—Salerno, N. Y.	..	2,000	..
Total	93,000	79,000	33,000
Same time last year	89,000	89,000	..

*Arrived.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7 No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7 No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7 No. 8..75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7 No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Java, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15½@18½c; Maracaibo, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramanga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Curacoa, 10¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with free local realizing late in the day, and the close steady at 5@9 points decline. Liverpool was ⅛@1⅛ points up, and port receipts heavy....Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 200 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 7⅞c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 1 5-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	Closing.	High-Low- est.	Sales.
February	7.58@7.60	..	..
March	7.59@7.60	7.70 7.57	27,400
April	7.65@	7.76 7.64	8,000
May	7.68@7.69	7.81 7.66	83,800
June	7.72@7.73	7.81 7.71	14,100
July	7.75@7.76	7.83 7.74	7,500
August	7.75@7.76	7.82 7.73	38,400
September	7.52@7.53	7.54 7.49	3,100
October	7.41@7.42	7.44 7.39	17,000
November	7.30@7.38	7.39 7.35	6,500
December	7.38@7.40	7.43 7.38	5,400
Total			211,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEE KENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

	T	W	T	F	Total This Week	Total This Week Year.
Galveston	839	3148	1579	3530	18750	17540
N. Orleans.	12006	800	7831	5286	41158	31633
Mobile	64	..	182	333	4244	3217
Savannah	3766	1348	2454	1831	15750	8666
Charleston	1290	994	1145	421	5293	6308
Wilmington	191	320	102	1144	1966	375
Norfolk	1001	2498	1221	2155	8857	3054
Baltimore	..	..	..	482	482	383
New-York	..	467	636	..	2270	2308
Boston	521	458	147	408	2281	2983
Philadelphia	50	100	250	283	765	276
West Point	..	150	..	..	450	2039
Newport News	..	..	..	..	538	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	1080
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	5315	..
Totals	19647	10359	15527	15873	107919	..
This day last week	23704	12514	13382	11806	..	..
This day last year	14906	16901	12931	13993	..	81387

The movement at the interior towns for the week was as follows: Receipts, 4,190 bales; shipments, 69,300 bales; stock, 417,000 bales; against last year's receipts, 43,779 bales; shipments, 81,910 bales; stock, 408,769 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY SATEMENT.

	1896.	1895.
Sales of the week	58,000	63,000
Sales American	51,000	56,000
Sales for export	1,000	3,000
Sales for speculation	..	1,000
Actual export	7,000	10,000
Forwarded	60,000	74,000
Total stock, corrected	1,124,000	1,784,000
Of which American	931,000	1,630,000
Total imports of week	86,000	193,000
Of which American	931,000	1,630,000
Amount afloat	204,000	222,000
Of which American	185,000	220,000

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Business light and prices firm and

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME INTERESTING SALES REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Business Property, Lots, and Dwellings in the List—Plans of the New Brokers' Board Outlined.

The property at 21 West Third Street, 25 by 75, with old building, has been sold by Alfred Hahn. Mr. Julius Friend is reported as the broker. The purchaser will erect a seven-story business building on the lot.

Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. have bought, at $65,000, the five-story office building 23 South William Street, extending to Stone Street, 31 by 84.

Mr. Alexander McDowell has bought, for improvement, the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100.11 by 95.

Mr. Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Edwin S. Townsend, at $38,000, the four-story and basement brownstone building, used as a restaurant, 109 West Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for William E. Lanchantin to Robert Bottlar the three and one-half story American basement redstone dwelling 571 West End Avenue, 15 by 60 by 100, at $24,000.

Mr. Samuel F. Paul has sold, at about $20,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 79 East Fifty-sixth Street, 17 by 67.1.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers issued yesterday a prospectus giving the plan and scope of the new organization, and some reasons why it has been formed. The following is an outline of what they urge:

"When one has carefully considered the present situation of the real-estate brokerage profession in this city, he cannot fail to reach the conviction that it is not effectively organized, is represented too often by persons of inferior character and standing, and fails to exert an influence commensurate with the important interests of the interests for which it stands. In the evolution of the real-estate industry in this city a degree of complexity has been reached which calls not only for probity and responsibility on the part of the broker, but a diligent training in the manifold details and methods. The time has long passed when it was possible for a man broken down in any other profession or business to hang out his shingle as a real-estate broker and take standing with the average of our profession.

"The real-estate brokers of the City of New-York, in the course of their negotiations and in the general transaction of their business, handle millions of dollars of the property owners' money yearly. The nature of the business is such that it affords opportunities for hordes of unsuccessful and irresponsible persons to prey upon the public. For the protection of the public, as well as for the protection of the legitimate broker, and to facilitate the transactions between legitimate brokers, and it is hereby afford a much larger market for property owners, the Board of Real Estate Brokers was formed.

"They propose to have a conveniently located and comfortably furnished headquarters, where members can meet, where they will find all the latest information affecting real estate, and where they can meet their customers and have conveniences for the transaction of their business."

It will be their chief aim to have the new board made "up to date" in every particular. It exists solely for the benefit of the brokers and to increase their business and to facilitate all dealings in real estate. The membership is not confined to members of the Real Estate Exchange, but all reputable brokers will be welcomed. They are not incorporated, and are not a stock company. They do not seek to pay dividends. The first aim is to make the board so valuable in dollars and cents that all live brokers will be compelled to join it.

They propose to have a system of registration of property; also, adoption of single representation of property posted or registered in the board room, which means exclusive control wherever it can be had.

It is proposed to have tri-weekly calls of property, including wants, offers, &c.; individual mail boxes; confidential black list of defaulting tenants and unfair owners; a committee on owners' rights and liabilities to whom can be referred all disputed points about commissions, &c.; the enforcement of proper claims of members against outsiders; an arbitration committee; to advise, assist, and protect members in every legitimate way; to take up and discuss and take action on all matters of public welfare affecting real estate; specialty directory of members; locality directory of members; annual diary containing a list of every real estate broker, notary public, trust company, savings bank, life insurance company, and lawyer in the city; also, a list of Marshals and some of the most important real estate laws.

"They have under consideration the appointment of an Appraisement Committee. A copyrighted series of real estate title papers, such as contracts, deeds, mortgages, releases and the like, which will be for the exclusive use of members, and prompt notices, in diagram form, of special assessment, tax notices and notices of condemnation and other municipal doings affecting property interests.

"It has also been suggested that some features of a social nature might be introduced from time to time, such as semi-annual dinners or lectures on real estate law, architecture, building, sanitation, plumbing, &c., and also regulations as to signs on property. It is also possible that special arrangements may be made with one of the title companies whereby they would furnish members special details regarding ownership, mortgages, (stating liber, page, &c.;) and also restrictions, taxes, and assessments.

They expect to have at an early day a well equipped and thoroughly organized bureau of information.

"Up to the present time, the real estate business has been hampered mainly by two circumstances—the many diverse views held by real estate brokers and their want of co-operation. There is now a good opportunity for every one to make suggestions. The present methods are criticised severely and considered as a rule mostly by brokers who will not take the trouble to allow their views to be made known.

"To sum up, it is the aim and object of the Board of Brokers, by a strong union, concerted action and mutual co-operation and protection to benefit in every way possible its members, the real estate interests of the City of New-York and the well being of each individual broker, and as the standing of the brokers who are already members assures the success of the board, every reputable broker who desires the foregoing, as well as to assure his standing in the community, should at once seek admission to the Board of Brokers."

A special meeting of the regular members of the Water Witch Clubs will be held on the clubhouse grounds at 2 o'clock today. There will be an auction sale of the choice of a number of lots.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Lucius H. Beers the four-story brick, two-family house, 548 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, with lot 25 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday. Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham, acting for Peter F. Meyer, sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Jane A. Stokes, at $29,950, the five-story brick flat, 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Solomon Marx and another, at $32,274.72, the five-story brick flat, 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 169 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 29 by 101.8. Under foreclosure, also, he sold to the plaintiff, Ann Eliza Wilkey, at $19,350, the three-story brick dwelling, 216 West End Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 20.0½ by 36.5, with rear courtyard, 11.5 feet deep by irregular.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alteration to be Made.

Wall and Nassau Streets, northwest corner, a sixteen-story and tower brick office building, by Helena Gelender Asinari of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $250,000.

380 Cherry Street, a six-story brick stable and workshop, by Max Wolff of 334 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $14,000.

Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner, four five-story brick flats, by William Walsh of 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; cost, $100,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, for eight five-story brick flats, by Stephen J. Egan of 848 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; owner; cost not given.

202 and 204 East Fifty-second Street, five-story brick flat, by William A. Stromeyer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, owner; cost, $26,000.

208 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by Ellzabeth Woods of 14 Mount Morris Place, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $175.

324 Spring Street, by Thomas Choke of 11 Commerce Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

164 Lewis Street, by Jacob Goldberg, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $5,000.

641 Broadway, by the Broadway Improvement Company of 841 Broadway, alterations to an eight-story brick factory and store; cost, $2,000.

47 East Forty-fourth Street, by Charles A. Dards of 48 East Forty-fourth Street, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost not given.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 21.

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Harold Peters as guardian to Eliza R. Knapp $16,500
SAME PROPERTY; A. J. Peters to same. 13,580
104TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; V. D. Gano to Sarah F. Porter 1
180TH ST, n w corner of Audubon Av, 25x100; Jacob Hess to S. H. Stern 1
FRENCH BOULEVARD, w s, 51.6 ft n of 159th St, if extended, 128.7x49.9x102.8x108.11; Daniel Wichser and wife to Arthur L. Smith 1
145TH ST, s s, 153.4 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Frances C. Cohn to Frank S. York. 5,000
LOT 24, map of Vyse estate, Section A; Elizabeth M. Barry to A. G. Cronemeyer 2,500
WELLESLEY ST, n s, 50.2 ft e of Kirkside Av, s s, 1x94.9x25.1x94.9; F. W. Schroeder and another to Henry C. Schroeder 525
PECK SLIP, 38; William Schneider to Angele L. Callan 22,000
COENTIES SLIP, 14; Edward J. H. Tamsen, referee, to William E. D. Stokes ..... $200, &c.
BAXTER ST, 8; Hyman Epstein to Barler Silverstone 1
11TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft w of Avenue B, 20x103.3; Theresia Kohl to Joseph Dubbel 16,000
St, 55.8x45.8x55.10x45.8; Rosanna Rosenfeld to John C. Barth 1
SAME PROPERTY; Adolph Cohen and wife to Rosanna Rosenfeld 1
SAME PROPERTY; Harry Fischel and wife to Adolph Cohen 1
RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; William Kelly to Annie Aaron.. 1
71ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Abel R. Wood and wife to Terence Loughran 1
SAME PROPERTY; Eugene Durnin, referee, to same 10,900
BOULEVARD, e s, 55.8 ft n of 135th St, 109.11x64.2x100x59.7; Frank L. Smith and wife to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company 1
BOULEVARD, centre line between 134th and 135th Sts, runs w 400 ft x s 99.11 to 134th St, x w 50x n 99.11 x w 325 to 12th Av, x n 659.11 to 137th St, x e 650x s 99.11, x e 325 x s 75x e 100 to Boulevard, x s 484; also land under water &c.; Francis M. Jencks and wife to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company 1
197TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x irregular; Frank L. Smith to same 1
JERSEY ST, s s, 74 ft e of Crosby St, 22.2x65; also 4 Jersey St and 89 Marion St, and s s of Jersey St, 144.3 ft w of Crosby St, 24.6x96.2x96.9x97.4; John S. Hawley and wife to Helena Hoops 1
LOTS 1, 2, 3, and 4, block 16, map of Pelham Park; the Columbian Marble Company of Rutland, Vt., to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 1
23D ST, 256 West; Lincoln Realty Company to Isidor Hoffstadt 1
1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; Sophie Pius to B. A. Kiefe 1
SAME PROPERTY; Adolph Freund to Sophie Pius 1
119TH ST, n s, 543.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100; Abbie B. Clarkson to Sarah Hamill 13,000
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, n w corner of 152d St, 85.1x109.7x74.11x69.2; Max Marx and wife to George H. Huber 1
145TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Daniel Janser to Max Marx.. 12,000
SAME PROPERTY; George H. Huber and wife to George N. Janser 1
136TH ST, 1,029 East; Ida Burstein and others to John Budke 1
23D ST, 318 West; Charles A. Hoff to Jacob Hoff 1
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hoff to Wilhelmina L. Hoff 1
23D ST, 237 West; Rosario Bachiller de Naughten and others to Adelina Bachiller 15,000
3D AV, 521, s e, 19.4 ft s of 35th St, 18.4x60; Frederick Donike and wife to Max Cohen 25,500
41ST ST, s s, 415 ft e of 2d Av, 17x75; Mary E. Nugent and wife to Patrick H. McCaffrey and wife 8,400
80TH ST, s s, 51.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.3x102.2; Johannette Gerber to Isidor Blank 1
71ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Jessie C. Wood to Terence Loughran.. 1
93D ST, 177 East; Cora C. Russell to Bertha Feldmark 100
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Theodore von Ganther and wife to Bertha Smith 1
126TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Louisa Lutjens to David Quigley. 1
2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 97th St, 25.6x100; Bernard McManus and wife to Eliza C. Clark 1
137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 50x99.11; William F. Cronin and wife to Caroline E. Roberts 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 37.4 ft n of 148th St, 8.6x3x8; Daniel D. Lawson and wife to A. M. Tuttle, 1-189th part.. 1
MANHATTAN AV, 127; Sarah F. Porter to V. D. Gano 1

Recorded Leases.

KEMPELMAN, Carolina, to Solomon Frankel; 308 Stanton St and 101 Lewis St, corner store, 3 years $300
LEWIS I., to Herman Lohman; 633 8th Av, 5 years 1,900
OGDEN, Francis L., to Mary O'Sullivan; n s 21st St, 40 ft e of 10th Av, 21 years 290
SAME to same; n s of 21st St, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 21 years 425
SPEAR, Alfred W., to John Erskine; 431 Washington St, 3 years 1,000
WATKINSON, Laura M., to Susan D. Herter; 67 East 61st St, 3 1-6 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

OLDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n e corner of Bradhurst Av and 150th St, 1 year $12,000
LINDNER, Isidor, to Friedrich Seibel; s s of 80th St, 70.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year and 5 months 2,000
BURNSTEIN, Ida, and Jacob and Hannah Horowitz to Eva Peyser, guardian, &c.; n s of 168th St, 471.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 5,000
BENNETT, John, and wife to Anna T. Theriat; 494 Hudson St, 3 years 14,000
CRONEMEYER, Alfred G., and wife to Elizabeth M. Barry; Lot 24, map of Vyse estate, 1 year 1,200
DAVIES, Mary A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of 8th Av, 89.5 ft n of 50th St, 1 year 6,000
DISKEN, Bridget, to the Murray Hill Bank; n s of 45th St, 50 ft e of Lexington Av, 6 months 1,500
DEVLIN, William J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 135th St, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.... 6,500
LAGHLIN, Thomas, and wife to Michael Brennan, guardian; 38 and 40 Morton St., 2 years 8,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., to Gilbert Allen; n w corner of 8th Av and 116th St.....Credits.
GAINES, Ephraim C., and wife and John F. Steves, Henry H. Barnard, and Bradley L. Eaton and wife to Lucy G. Wentworth; Main St to West Farms, e s, 339.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years... 15,000
GOODWIN, Edgar B., and wife to Grace E. Glaze; s e s of Madison Av, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 1 year 700
GEIS, Maria, and others to executors of Jonas Heller; 12 Bowery, 3 years..... 15,000
HEYMAN, Mary and Nathan H., to New-York Dispensary; s s of 59th St, 106.6 ft w of Avenue A 5 years 5,000
HEIDEMARK, John R., and wife to Serial Building and Loan and Savings Institution; w s of Pinton Av, 191.10 ft n of Cedar St, installments 800
HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to Jacob Hirsh; 256 West 23d St, 1½ years 13,500
HERSCHMANN, Rosa, to Ashbel P. Fitch and another, executors, &c., of John P. Chitillon; n e corner of Avenue C and 4th St, 5 years 50,000
SAME to same, as trustee for Emily K. Watson; same property, 3 years 50,000
VAN CLEVE, Catharine and Garret, to Lincoln McCormack; e s of Mott Av, 18 ft n of 150th St, demand 1,179

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURMEISTER, Mathilda, to Nineteenth Ward Bank $1
BEECKMAN, Christopher M., to David Quigley 1

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?
Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.

CAPITAL . . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS . . . . . $1,250,000.

REAL ESTATE—NEW-YORK CITY.
Washington Heights above 125th St., West of 8th Av.

LEO'S LIST

OF LOW-PRICED HIGH-CLASS DWELLINGS.

$12,000 for the 20-foot front three-story brick dwellings on "The Terrace," adjoining corner of 187th St. and 11th Av., or Grand Boulevard; open plumbing and name and convenient plan. Three sold in the last month out of a row of six. The above are cabinet finished, decorated, and gas fixtured, have awnings, shades, and gas logs, and title guaranteed.

$19,500 for the limestone-front dwelling on the Hamilton Grange property, at 474 West 143d St., near Convent Av.; hard-wood trim from cellar to roof; three and one-half stories high; contains separate servants' quarters and three bathrooms. This is, without exception, the handsomest and most complete dwelling on the Heights; carefully finished by days' work on the most modern plan.

All the above are constantly open for inspection without permit and can be purchased on terms to suit. Usual commission to brokers who bring purchasers. For further particulars apply to the designer and builder.

JOHN P. LEO, 2 East 125th St.

AUCTIONEER, AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.

The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of

J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

J. HAMILTON HUNT,

211 GRAND BOULEVARD, cor. 70th ST., WEST.

Specialty, west side property. Bargains to offer.

A BARGAIN CAN BE OBTAINED IN THREE-story brownstone house; must be sold—close estate; open to offers; also one near office; $13,000.
J. HAMILTON HUNT, 211 Boulevard.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Irvington-on-Hudson.

Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.

Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, (new,) $750.

Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station.

Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY, agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. MODERN HOUSES.
No. 14 Gates Av, 8 rooms $5,000
No. 45 Plymouth St., 12 rooms 12,000
No. 36 Plymouth St., 11 rooms 20,000
A. B. HOWE, 36 Plymouth, or local agents.

AT METUCHEN.—For sale, modern Colonial house; 11 rooms; all conveniences; near depot; lot 70x200; price, $11,000. WM. M. TAYLOR, Montclair, N. J.

New-Jersey Property.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply, F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—One of those choice west side houses, near 72d St.; owner going to Europe for several years; elegantly furnished, including cut glass, silverware; beautifully decorated. Permit only from J. HAMILTON HUNT, 211 Boulevard.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

68TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Five handsome entirely private dwellings, erected by the Schermerhorn estate; excellent location and houses perfect in every detail; rent, $1,200; possession at once. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

$2,100.

Three years' lease.
An elegant residence, brown, of Lenox Hill.
J. T. HAY, 7 Wall St.

16 WEST 129TH ST.,
3-story high-stoop brick dwelling.
All the improvements. Rent, $700.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty.

HOUSES WEST SIDE, $1,000 TO $2,000. Apartments, all prices; great variety.
STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 66th St, n w corner, 150x300; 67th St, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; John Miller against the Durland Riding Academy, owner and contractor $443
180TH ST and Bathgate Av, s w corner, 50x100.11; Samuel Oliver against Ellen M. Chambers, owner; George Davis and John Chambers, contractors 70
83D ST, 13 West; Frederick A. Wall against Laura A. Hall, owner and contractor 250
SPRING ST, 114 and 116; Globe Electric Construction Company against Charles L. Harrell, owner and contractor 372

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WILBUR LARREMORE, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties

No. 57 Broadway and 33 Trinity Place,
Northwest Corner Exchange Alley.
95 and 97 Liberty Street,
34, 36, and 38 Harrison Street,
Northeast Corner Washington St.
35 West 13th Street,
449 to 459 West 14th Street,
444 to 450 West 15th Street, and
149, 151, 155, & 157 E. 55th St.

For maps, terms, and particulars apply to STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (444)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1896,
At 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Sale, in Partition,
under the direction of
Edward Jacobs, Esq., Referee, the

Valuable Tenement Property,

consisting of 4 five-story brick tenements, with lots,

Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 Cannon St.,

between Delancey and Rivington Sts.

For maps, apply to GOLDFOGLE & COHN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 271 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH,
AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
ESTATE OF MAURICE O'BRIEN, DEC'D,
TUESDAY, MARCH 10,
AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
VALUABLE BUSINESS BUILDINGS, FLATS, TENEMENTS, PRIVATE HOUSE, AND VACANT LOTS, IN
New-York City.
345 AND 347 GRAND ST.
56 LUDLOW ST.
92 EAST BROADWAY.
210 & 212 WEST 105TH ST.
130 EAST 113TH ST.
124 EAST 120TH ST.
42, 44 & 46 WEST 133D ST.
148TH ST. NEAR GD. BOULEVARD.
183D ST., NEAR AUDUBON AV.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attys.
MAPS AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer
Will sell at auction at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway, on
TUESDAY, February 25th,
at 12 o'clock noon.
Public Auction Sale of Choice
INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
consisting of 9 substantial 5-story apartment houses. Rent roll guaranteed.
306, 308, and 310 West 129th St., 25x88x100 each.
N. E. corner of Manhattan Av. and 118th St., 25x90x85.
350 West 124th St., stores, 30.3x86x100, irregular.
352 West 124th St., 27.8x86x100.
224 West 116th St., stores, 25x90x111, irregular, 100-foot street.
204 West 69th St., 18x90x100.
884 1st Av., stores, 25x65x100.
The houses are all rented and they are in perfect condition; terms most liberal; fullest inspection solicited.
Under the direction of CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Atty., 1,402 or 111 Broadway. Maps, lists of rentals, mortgages, and terms at the attorney's office, or at the office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

615 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
APARTMENT HOUSE
(between 49th and 50th Sts.)

Superbly appointed; heat, light, and ventilation perfect; open sanitary plumbing; a luxurious and fashionable home; private entrance to the Buckingham Hotel. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or to Office, Estate of George Kemp, 68 William, corner Cedar St.

A.— THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
APARTMENT HOUSE
No. 615 FIFTH AVENUE, (NEAR 50TH ST.)

Located at the fashionable centre. Beautifully lighted; thoroughly ventilated; modern plumbing and heating; connected by private entrance with the Buckingham Hotel by a fire-proof bridge. Particulars furnished by application to Superintendent on premises.

A HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to janitor.

CORNER APARTMENTS, 200 EAST 69TH ST. Steam heated, handsomely decorated. Rents, $32.50 and $35.00.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
BUILDING,
Madison Av., N. E. cor. 23d St.

OFFICES FOR RENT

In this new and elegant building; large and small, single, or en suite, at rents from $200 up.
(5048.) APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

THE STORE 2,264 3d Av., between 123d and 124th Sts., now occupied as a grocery; will not be let for a liquor store, nor for any business carried on in the other stores on the same block. ROBT. I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

THE STORE AND BASEMENT AT 416 4TH Av., west side, between 28th and 29th Sts., now occupied as a restaurant. ROBT. I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

A CHANCE TO SECURE BEAUTIFULLY FURnished 7-room apartment; all improvements; hot water; steam heated; hallboys; from $60 to $70 per month.
J. HAMILTON HUNT, 211 Boulevard.

A FEW ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENTS; steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; all very latest improvements. Apply to janitor, 207 West 81st St., or J. HAMILTON HUNT, 211 Boulevard.

$36.—NEW FLATS, NEWLY FURNISHED; SIX rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 50 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; references.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A handsome cottage on Central Av., Far Rockaway; five minutes' walk from depot. E. BENEVILLE, 229 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—Jericho, Long Island; large house and outbuildings; fine stock farm; 100 acres. Address owner, W. R. T. JONES, 51 Wall St., New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the southerly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence westerly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 4, southerly 66 feet; thence south 23 degrees 43 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 9 degrees 30 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 46 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.59 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59.62 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 5 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 60.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 61.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 87 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1896."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 6 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George E. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 85 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 minutes west 170.85 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 21 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 68.84 feet south 89 degrees 29 minutes west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degr